# New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1809. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## NO MORE RIOTING.

### Two Men Dead—Making Eight in All.

### CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

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### INVITATION TO THE GREAT EASTERN.

There was no more rioting yesterday. The military that had been under arms during Sunday night, were dismissed early Monday morning, and no more was seen of them during the day. It was understood that the 8th Regiment was last night in the Arsenal, ready for any sudden call. The weather was fine, but the rioters were eating their dinners and suppers, or in their beds sleeping off their two days' holiday allowance of rum and riot.

There was scarcely anything to mark the late commotion save the bricks which lay scattered in Worth-street and Baxter, and the dilapidated chimneys of some of the houses in the vicinity. The military were dismissed early Monday morning, but were under arms again last night, ready for emergency. Numerous special policemen were sworn in yesterday, as the Commissioners concluded that they had as large a force in readiness as the occasion demanded.

The Fireworks were once more postponed in consequence of the unsettled appearance of the weather yesterday morning. They are announced to come off to-night, if the day is propitious. A grander display than usual is promised to make up for the disappointment.

Two of the wounded died during the day at the New-York Hospital—Wm. Buckley, a boy, who was shot in the thigh while standing in Bayard-street, and Thomas C. Smith, who was stabbed in the groin with a knife. Buckley died at 9 o'clock in the morning and Smith about 4 in the afternoon. Inquests upon the bodies will be held to-day. Thus the whole number of the killed thus far is eight. Following are their names:

THE DEAD.

1. Wm. Cahill, No. 5 Mulberry-street.
2. Patrick Rowan, No. 194 Varick-street.
3. Wm. Pentoney, No. 138 Hudson-street.
4. Cornelius Mahoney, (a boy,) No. 119 Mulberry-street.
5. —— Lanterberger, a barber, in Whitehall-street.
6. Unknown man—body at Bellevue Hospital.
7. Wm. Buckley, (a boy,) Bayard-street.
8. Thos. C. Smith, No. 51 Worth-street.

THE WOUNDED AT THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

The following is a corrected list of the wounded admitted up to Monday night, with the results:

July 4.

1. Preston Jenkins, Policeman, struck by a brickbat in a riot in Mulberry-street—Seriously disfigured and dangerously injured.
2. Thomas C. Smith, stabbed in groin at No. 51 Anthony-street—in a dangerous condition.
3. Michael Cunningham, injured in Bayard-street; a large gunshot wound of thigh—not very serious.
4. Thomas Walsh, gunshot wound of leg in Bayard-street.
5. Patrick Kain, injury to patella; compound fracture of the bone by gunshot—dangerous.
6. Cornelius Mahony, gunshot wound of head. Died on 5th at night.
7. Patrick Leary, gunshot wound of breast.
8. James Horton, wounded head in riot—a policeman—recovering.
9. William Keating, gunshot wounds in Columbia-street.
10. Bernie Higgins, gunshot wounds in shoulder in Elizabeth-street.
11. William Buckley, wounded in riot, fracture of [illegible] died Monday morning.
12. James Pentoney, powder burns of face, in Baxter-street.
13. John H. Johnson, gunshot wound, in Bayard-street, fracture of leg, compound fracture.
14. Michael Tooley, wounded, ball passing through muscles of thigh, doing well.
15. Michael Foley, injured in riot, Bayard-street.
16. Timothy Hagan, shot in the side, Bayard-street, likely to die.
17. William Burke, shot in the leg.
18. John Chambers, shot in Canal-street.
19. William Perkins, shot in the thigh, ball perforating the limb and lacerating the sciatic nerve. Doing well.

July 5.

20. Edward Perry, gunshot wound of knee, Bayard-street.
21. Patrick Martin, gunshot wound in Leonard-street.
22. John Foley, gunshot wound of leg in Leonard-street.
23. [illegible] fracture of the fibula—doing well.
24. Charles Burns, gunshot wound in both legs—laceration of popliteal artery, subsequently tied—in danger, corner of Anthony.
25. James Donahue, shot in face and eye.
26. Hugh [illegible] wounded.
27. Charles Marshall, shot in leg in Centre-street; [illegible] from gunshot—doing well.
28. James Shields, shot in thigh—flesh wound.
29. Richard Reed, compound fracture of skull from a beer bottle—doing well.
30. John Ludovick, scalp wound.
31. John Bradley, gunshot wound in Worth-street.

The above list—31 in number—comprises those who were wounded in the riots and brought to the New-York Hospital. The number there, including those who were accidentally wounded from the incautious use of gunpowder on the Fourth, and who are now lying or have been received at this Hospital, is 45.

Information was received in the afternoon, through Mr. Pease, by the Commissioners of Police, that there was considerable arming among the people of the [illegible] district, on account of the threat that they would be attacked last night, by Engine Company No. 21. Arrangements were immediately made to throw a large number of Police into that Ward, (the Sixth,) and in the afternoon, Deputy Superintendent Carpenter made a circuit of the fighting locality, for the purpose of assuring the people of protection, and also to warn the disorderly of the consequences of a repetition of the scenes of Saturday and Sunday.

The office of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners in White-street yesterday was thronged with regulars and special officers from the various Precincts, and with many others claiming business with the Police Commissioners or the Superintendents. A large crowd gathered without the building, and increased so rapidly and so blocked up the street and passage way that it was found necessary to clear the street of all merely curious lookers-on, and the guard at either end were instructed to allow none to pass unless such as had business.

There was no formal meeting of the Commissioners. Consultations were had with the General and Deputy Superintendents, and instructions were issued to the officers commanding the respective Precincts to be vigilant and strengthen the patrol.

It was determined to continue the special force for the present. To dispense with the military for the present was considered unwise.

A person living at 36 Bayard-street called at the White-street office, asking to bail the two young men who were under arrest for throwing bricks from the tops of a house in that street, upon the heads of the combatants. He had failed to obtain their release from the Justice, as they had been arrested by Coroner Perry and were held by his order. The Coroner stated he would immediately make the necessary affidavits, when the whole matter would be in the hands of the Justice, and he could do as he pleased; the assault was a murderous one, and in his judgment ought not to be discharged from custody upon any pretence. The man knew the "boys," as he called them; said they were good fellows, and could not have done what was charged against them.

### The Police Commissioners.

The neighborhood of the White-street office was filled with citizens all the morning, some anxious to volunteer as special policemen, and others seeking excitement. They were all kept at a goodly distance from the door, however, by the police. In the afternoon the crowd thinned off considerably, and inside the office there was little excitement.

Several Second Warders yesterday called on the Commissioners at different times and requested them to appoint all the old police of the Second Ward special policemen, as there were among them many excellent and experienced officers. They urged that, should this be done, at the next session of the Legislature the law could be so modified as to permit the confirmation of the "Specials" into regular officers. The Commissioners acknowledged the force of the arguments presented, "but," said they, "the law is imperative that persons once dismissed from the Department can never be reappointed, and however much we might like to reappoint some of these men we conceive we have not the power." Another objection, which, probably, would be a paramount one, on the part of the men themselves, was that there was no provision made by law for the remuneration of special policemen.

The Excise Commissioners, at a late hour in the afternoon, had an interview with the Commissioners of Police. They came to ask coöperation with themselves in enforcing the Excise law. They requested the Commissioners of Police to instruct the Department to note well all the places where liquor is sold, and to report those persons that probably sell without license, the keepers of disorderly grog-shops, &c. The Commissioners promised the hearty coöperation of the department, and stated that directions to the same effect had already been given by them.

### Inquests on the Dead.

CORONER PERRY'S EXAMINATION INTO THE CASES OF LANTENBERGER, ROWAN AND BERNARD.

Coroner Perry commenced holding an inquest yesterday morning on the body of Henry Lantenberger, a native of Germany, 50 years of age, who was shot through the heart at the Bayard-street Riot, on the afternoon of July 4. Also on the body of a man supposed to be —— Bernard, aged about 30 years, and whose late residence was given as No. 126 Division-street. Both of these bodies were brought from No. 88 White-street to the Dead House at the Bellevue Hospital. Also on the body of Patrick Rowan, a native of Ireland, 18 years of age, whose body the Jury visited at his late residence, No. 194 Varick-street. The following are the names and places of residence of the gentlemen composing

THE JURY.

Stephen H. Wendell, No. 27 Third-avenue.
Oliver H. Perry, No. 27 Third-avenue.
Arnold R. Reynold, Twelfth-street.
James Seymour, No. 27 Third-avenue.
W. H. Smith, No. 27 Third-avenue.
J. Beyman, No. 56 East Sixteenth-street.

Beyond viewing the bodies, no further proceedings were had in the morning, and the Coroner adjourned the further investigation till 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The following depositions were taken by the Coroner before a Jury had been sworn in:

*Richard Queen*, residing at No. 67 Chrystie-street, employed at No. 36 Bowery, being sworn, deposes—That about two o'clock he heard cheering of men marching to No 40 Bowery; they made an attack on the place, breaking the window glass; saw two policemen chased; is a baker by trade; heard the noise a little after half past one; heard the noise outside; ran up the steps of the stoops and looked up the Bowery; could not see anything at first but heard cheering; saw soon after a crowd in front of No. 40 Bowery; they appeared there at a stand-still; seemed to be from seventy-five to one hundred strong; were armed with clubs; did not recognize them; went down into the cellar to tell the boss of the fight, and to be prepared for it; did not barricade the doors; remained inside all the time till the crowd went away; the place witness was in was also attacked; officers came down as soon as No. 40 Bowery was attacked; does not know the name of the policeman chased away by the mob; did beat the doors in; they attacked and threw stones; rioters could not get inside; did not see the Bowery Boys; they were driven away; fought about fifteen minutes previously; does not know who drove them away; did not go down to Bayard-street; does not know that the police arrested any; does not know the names of any engaged in the fight; does not know that a feud was existing between the Bowery Boys and the other gang; does not know whether pistols were fired.

*Wm. A. Russell*, officer of the Seventeenth Precinct Police, being sworn, says: On our return from the Park, about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, where we had been stationed, we were ordered to go to Mulberry-street, near Baxter, to quell a riot at that place; there were a large number of people about, hooting and shouting, throwing missiles; the streets were crowded; many women and children about; soon after reaching the spot a brickbat came flying past me, nearly hitting me; I looked around and saw the same person throw the second one; he was standing in the alleyway of the house, about third door from Bayard-street in Baxter, the second brick hit me; I had reason to suppose that he threw the same at me; as soon as I recovered, I called for assistance; other officers coming, we went to the house into which he had run; tried to effect an entrance which was resisted; we beat down the door; we arrested him and took him to the Fifth Ward Station-House; I ascertained his name to be James Lane, and have identified him as such since; we found some two bushels of brickbats in the basement where the prisoner was.

The Inquest was adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Jury met at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, at the Coroner's office, No. 6 Centre-street.

Coroner Perry, in his address to the Jury, commented on the importance of the subject under consideration. This whole matter ought to be fully and fairly investigated, to bring the offenders to justice as well as to prevent similar outrages in future. He had taken some testimony on the subject, which he would read to them. From the facts adduced by those witnesses, it appeared that considerable ill-feeling had existed for a long time between two rival factions in the Sixth Ward, which had finally brought on this riot.

The following testimony was then taken:

Charles Francis resides at No. 39 Bowery, and the first he saw of the riot was on Saturday, about 15 minutes to 2; heard a noise in the Bowery which woke him up; looked out of the window and went down street; saw a large crowd of young men and boys in front of No. 40 Bowery; the cry was raised "go in;" one attempted to go in; he was pushed back by a man coming out on the stoop, preventing the intruder from coming in; he succeeded in keeping him back; when he turned to go into the house again a stone was thrown against the door and another struck the man and prostrated him on the sidewalk; he laid there for a few seconds while the stones were flying from the assailants, thereupon the insiders shut up the place as fast as possible; thinks that but five or six were inside; they got up all the shutters but one; the mob then went to No. 36 Bowery, where they broke the window glass, hooting and shouting; met there with no resistance, but returned to Moss' Hotel, corner of Bowery and Bayard-street; one or two stones were thrown against it, but the mob desisted from further outrage, and proceeded further down Bayard-street; meanwhile, several young men from No. 36 Bowery came out, crying, "Go at them;" in a few moments they were greatly reinforced, and collected on the corner of Bowery and Bayard-street; they started in search of the "Dead Rabits;" returned in a few minutes to No. 40 Bowery; thinks they did not see the assailants; there was a calm for thirty minutes; went to bed; woke up in the morning at 8½ A. M. by a noise and shouts of "Where are they;" looked out and saw a mob throw stones; passed along the Bowery, throwing stones indiscriminately for about half an hour; there was no resistance; did not think there were more than 10 or 12; saw nothing more till the afternoon of July 4, at 5½ o'clock; knows nothing of the occurrences at the time; don't recollect of any feud between the "Dead Rabbits" and the "Bowery Boys," except at the last election; the former had the advantage of the latter, when they—the "Dead Rabbits"—tried to take possession of the poll-boxes; feelings of ill-will existed between the parties; does not know any of the rioters; saw officers standing there who took no part.

*Wm. H. Smith*, being sworn, resides No. 21 Bowery; is a special policeman; was standing at half-past one o'clock A. M. of yesterday morning at corner of Division and Bowery; saw a crowd on Chatham near Mulberry making a great noise and firing; witness waited a little while; the mob came up Chatham to the Bowery; they went past cheering for Fernando Wood, with other noisy demonstrations; followed them up on the opposite side; came to a stand in front of No. 40 Bowery and commenced cheering; one of the mob went up and smashed the sash; witness ran across the street; the mob at the time commenced throwing stones; witness ran down No. 36 Bowery in the coffee and cake saloon; the mob collected in front of it and continued throwing stones; after exhausting their missiles they ran to Bayard-street; was in the saloon with six or eight men; cheered their assailants afterwards; could not find out who were the offenders; did not recognise any of the mob; no other officers were with witness; saw nothing more and went home; did not see any of the fighting on the afternoon of the Fourth; does not know of any ill-feeling since the last election existing between the parties.

*Thomas Stoney*, being sworn, says he resides at No. 93 Orchard-street; is a policeman; saw the commencement of the riot; was in the Bowery, near Bayard, between one and half-past one o'clock A. M.; was going down the Bowery from Bayard to Division; saw a party of about 100 come from Mulberry or Mott streets; they halloed and fired off pistols; they were young men and boys; when coming at Division met some young men, who advised him to get out of the Bowery; they saw I was an officer; was in company with another officer; the party they said was making for the Tenth Ward; that they had beaten some in the Fourth Ward; on arriving in Chatham-square they gave three cheers for Fernando Wood, and passed up the Bowery, armed with clubs and revolvers; witness turned into Division-street as they reached Chatham-square; went down Division-street while stones were being thrown at him and his companion; some followed in pursuit as far as Chrystie, while the rest went up the Bowery; witness went towards Bayard-street endeavoring to reach the Bowery but were driven back by rowdies who said "there goes a Policeman"; was driven back to Forsyth-street; went to the Station-house to get the Reserve; Sergeant Davis turned out all men in the house; about thirteen or eighteen, all went to the Bowery; sent to the Thirteenth Ward Station-house for help; the mob had dispersed when the Policemen arrived; the mob went through Bayard-street toward the Five-Points; after remaining for an hour, the Reserves were marched back to the Station house, all being quiet; Sergeant Davis remained n the Bowery with five or six; a man came up, telling that a man named Robert Brown had been severely beaten corner Chatham and Mulberry streets, and wanted some assistance; went down with Sergeant Davis; fifteen or twenty young men from the Bowery followed to assist the Police; they were sober and quiet men; Sergeant Davis told them to stay behind and to come up if they saw their assistance was needed; when arrived on the place all was quiet; returned to the Bowery; everything being there also quiet, Sergeant Davis went to Station-house; at daylight several rowdies made their appearance corner Worth-street and Bayard, calling on the Bowery party to "come on;" crossed the Bowery to meet this party; passed near a brick pile below Elizabeth-street when the mob threw stones and fired pistols and the police had to retire; the mob followed as far as Bayard and Bowery, when a general fight ensued between the Bowery Boys and Dead Rabbits; the latter called for three cheers for the Dead Rabbits and returned; quiet was then restored and witness went to the Station-house at seven o'clock; was called up in the afternoon; does not recognise any of the rioters; could not go down as far as the place of combat on that afternoon; there was ill feeling existing between the parties since the last election; has not heard of any lately; does not know of any particulars of the fight; understands that the Five Point thieves are called "Dead Rabbits;" could not find the man called Robert Brown who was beaten.

*Josiah McCord*, being sworn—Lives at 45 Allen street; is a policeman, and concurs in the testimony given by the preceding witness, except as to the commencement of the fight, which he did not see, being in the Station house on the reserve at the time; about two o'clock Sergeant Davis asked him to speak to the Bowery Boys, and persuade them to go home; done so accordingly; the Bowery Boys done so; called on Patrick Matthews and asked him if he would render assistance to witness if needed; Matthews replied he would cheerfully; saw nothing of him afterwards for about fifteen minutes, when he came up and offered his services to Sergeant Davis; the "Dead Rabbits" are thieves; there is another set called the "Black Birds," which consist principally of Irish; they are hand in glove with the "Dead Rabbits."

*Robert C. Brown*, being sworn, deposed that he lives at 9 Rutgers street; was going down Chatham street in the morning of the Fourth about four o'clock with some half-dozen others; a party of six or seven men beat a young fellow; one of his party interfered and tried to stop them; ten or fifteen were standing around and all were armed with clubs; they sang out "Kill the s—n of a b—h with a white hat on, meaning one of witness' friends who spoke up; witness' friends ran off then and he was only saved by being recognised by a man who told him not to hit him; witness does not know this man's name; they apologised afterwards, saying that they mistook his party for the Bowery Boys; they told him to leave, as he might get hurt; witness went down town afterwards; is not aware that there was a difficulty previously.

*Andrew More* being sworn, deposes that he lives at No. 16 Bowery; was present at the disturbance on Saturday morning, at four o'clock, in the Bowery; the first he noticed was a noise which he heard; looked out of the window; saw a crowd of people on the corner of Bayard and Bowery; heard firing of pistols and shouting; saw a party being chased down Division-street; knows some of the persons; went out at five, but did not see anything extraordinary; does not know anything about the "Dead Rabbits."

The inquest was then adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

The following is the testimony of Drs. Finnell, Weltje and Furman, who made the *post mortem* examination on the two bodies lying at the Bellevue Hospital, and who were subsequently recognized as the bodies of Bernard and Lanterberger:

*Drs. Finnell, Weltje and Furman* being sworn, say that they have made a post-mortem examination on the body of an unknown man at Bellevue Hospital, aged about 35 years; he was shot in the riot on Saturday last; we found a gunshot wound to the breast bone, large enough to admit two fingers; this passed through the right lung and base of the heart, causing an effusion of blood with the pericardium; the wound then extended through the body of the lung and passed out through the axila on the right side; his death was caused by internal hemorrhage, the result of a gun-shot wound.

*Drs. Finnell, Weltje* and *Furman* being sworn, say that they have made a post-mortem examination on the body of an unknown man, about 45 years old; he was bald-headed, and about five feet eight inches high; we found a gunshot wound in the chest, the ball entering the back, passing through the third dorsal vertebra, perforating the lung and coming out through the sternum, a little to the right of the medial line; his death was the result of a gunshot wound, producing laceration of the spinal cord and internal hemorrhage; from the size and character of the wounds it is evident that the gun or pistol must have been very heavily charged.

CORONER CONNERY'S EXAMINATION IN THE CASES OF WM. BUCKLEY, WM. CAHILL AND WM. PENTONEY.

Coroner Connery held an inquest yesterday morning upon the body of Wm. Pentoney, who was shot during the riot on Saturday afternoon, while looking out of a second-story window of house No. 78 Bayard-street. The following additional evidence was elicited:

*Joseph Francis Fisharan*, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I live at No. 78 Bayard-street; I knew deceased for about three years; deceased called to Mr. Peter Meany's house on the Fourth of July, at dinner time; he left in company with Mr. Meany's son, and returned at tea time, with young Mr. Meany and Timothy Concklin; they came up stairs to the second-story front room, where we were looking at a row in the street; we all went to tea, and returned to the same room at about seven o'clock; we all again looked out of the windows, each advising the other not to do so; there are three windows in the room we were in, and one in a bedroom that opens into it from the street; I had just taken away Mrs. Meany and her two daughters from the bedroom window and placed them in the back room; I then returned to the front room and saw Mr. Peter Meany, Mr. Pentoney and Mr. Concklin, looking from the centre window into the street; I then looked out of the window next the Bowery, and heard a noise and cry in the room; I turned around and saw the four persons above mentioned on the floor, except Mr. Meany's son; *some of the ladies cried out, "Mr. Pentoney is shot;"* I then saw that Mr. Pentoney was wounded in the forehead, and I went for a doctor and returned with him; the doctor proceeded to dress his wounds; I saw a body of men with guns proceed up Bayard-street as far as Mott; they fired in the direction of the Bowery; the other party at the Bowery were firing with pistols down Mott-street; the Bowery had a barricade; I saw a man advance from Mulberry-street toward a pile of bricks, about four houses from this; he laid his musket on the bricks and deliberately fired towards the Bowery; this man was shot almost in the act of firing, and he was carried away; the shot which killed Mr. Pentoney came from the Bowery side; *I solemnly swear I don't know*, either directly or indirectly, who fired the shot that killed Mr. Pentoney; I remained with Mr. Pentoney all the time till he died; he breathed very hard; he was attended by Drs. Carew and Wood; he never spoke, from the time he was shot; he died about half past one o'clock on Sunday.

Two other persons were examined, but their evidence afforded no new particulars.

After a brief address from the Coroner the Jury retired, and soon afterwards returned and rendered the following verdict:

That William Pentoney, the deceased, came to his death by gun-shot wounds received on the 4th day of July, 1857, at the hands of some persons unknown to the Jury.

As already stated, Mr. Pentoney was a native of England, 28 years of age. He was employed as a cutter in Devlin's, Broadway, clothing establishment, and was on a visit at No. 78 Bayard-street when he received the fatal wound.

ON THE BODY OF WM. CAHILL.

The same Coroner resumed the inquest began the previous day, at No. 5 Mulberry-street, upon the body of Wm. Cahill, a native of Ireland, 28 years of age, who was also killed during the late riot. The deceased was in Mulberry-street when shot. The ball (from a gun) entered the abdomen, passed through the intestines, and lodged in the left iliac bone, producing internal hemorrhage, from which death speedily ensued.

The friends of the deceased and the neighboring inhabitants exhibited so much excitement at the beginning of the inquest, that the Coroner deemed it necessary for his own protection to call into requisition a squad of policemen. A great many witnesses were examined, but from none of them could any light be obtained as to the person by whom the fatal shot was fired. The following, among other evidence of a similar nature, was taken:

*John Rocks*, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I live at No. 5 Mulberry-street; I knew William Cahill; yesterday I was standing at my door, (the hall door,) between 6 and 7 o'clock; I saw a fight at the corner of Bayard and Mulberry streets; I saw people running to and fro; I heard no shots fired; I was a little tipsy, and can't say who the party was that shot deceased; I swear solemnly I did not hear who the party was that shot deceased; I don't know any of the parties who were in the row.

*Philip Murphy*, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I live at No. 9 Mulberry-street; I knew deceased; I saw him yesterday, about 1 o'clock; he was then sober; between 4 and 5 o'clock I was passing through Mulberry-street, when I saw a great crowd near the corner of Bayard-street; I heard several shots, but don't know who fired the shots; all I know is that I heard that a man named Roughan had a musket that missed fire, and that he was shot himself; I also heard that Patrick Lane, of No. 96 Mulberry-street, was beside deceased when he was shot; I did not stop to see who were firing; I solemnly swear that I don't know that deceased had an enemy.

*Thomas White*, being duly sworn, deposed as follows: I live at the house No. 11 Mulberry-street; I knew deceased; I was in my own house yesterday afternoon when deceased was shot; I was coming around the corner with my mother when I saw deceased standing there; it was about six o'clock; there was nobody in his company then; I did not see him afterwards until I saw him brought home; I don't know any of the men who brought him there; I don't know that deceased had an enemy.

*Michael Finane*, being duly sworn, deposed that he lived at No. 6 Mulberry-street; that he knew deceased; that he saw the row in Mulberry-street, and heard several shots fired; nobody told him who shot deceased; saw him brought out of the row after being shot; he did not know any of the men who were engaged in the row. In conclusion, the witness stated that he knew nothing further about the occurrence.

*Patrick Lane*, being duly sworn, deposed as follows: I know deceased; I was with him at his house yesterday, about six o'clock; I went to the corner of Bayard and Mulberry streets and placed my back against the wall, when deceased came up and asked me for a smoke; I told him he should get it; he then said, "Come up here a piece and you will see some fun;" we went, and met a crowd, among whom I saw a man loading a gun; I did not know him; I saw another man with a gun also; I saw the first mentioned man fire the gun, but did not see any one wounded; deceased left me and went into the crowd, and then I lost sight of him; deceased had no firearms in his possession: he did not tell me he was going to have a fight with any one; I solemnly swear that I do not know who shot deceased; neither did I hear; I don't know any one of the four persons who brought deceased home.

Drs. Finnell and Weltje and Furman gave the result of the *post mortem* which they had made.

The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from a gun-shot wound in the abdomen, &c., inflicted by some person unknown," &c.

ON THE BODY OF WM. BUCKLEY.

Wm. Buckley aged 18 years, who received a gun-shot wound in the thigh while standing in Bayard-street on Saturday afternoon, died at the New-York Hospital about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Coroner Connery on being notified of the fact, empannelled a Jury and proceeded, but on examination of the body, the inquest was adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning for the purpose of collecting testimony.

### Police Returns.

The following is an abstract of the returns to the Deputy-Superintendent yesterday. It will be seen that the City is generally quiet:

Sergeant Webb, of the First Precinct, sends in a blank return.

Inspector Hopkins, of the Third Precinct, reports one arrest for intoxication.

The return of Sergeant Banta, of the Fourth Precinct, is blank.

Sergeant Hutchings, of the Fifth Precinct, reports ten arrests. He adds: Joseph de Jongues, a Frenchman, residing at No. 91 Franklin-street, after passing through Centre and Franklin streets very quietly, was assaulted by some person unknown, who fired a pistol at him, the ball taking effect near the temple. De Jongues almost at the same moment received a blow from a club on the same spot, but had courage enough to keep his spirits up. He was conveyed home by some citizens. He is now delirious, but his wounds will probably not prove fatal.

Sergeant Nathaniel T. Hicks, of the Sixth Precinct, makes the following return—[It is the riot which was reported yesterday morning in the Times.]

"Another serious riot occurred in this District last evening. It appears that the gang of rowdies called Dead Rabbits got in conflict with another gang of a similar stamp who generally congregate in Centre, Pearl and Elm streets. The two gangs, on the night of the 4th inst., were connected together in the assault made on the Police on that day, and yesterday got up a quarrel about who were the "best gang of rowdies" on that occasion. From that they got into a general fight, during which stones were thrown in great quantities, and fire-arms were freely used. During the fight a number were shot and taken to the Hospital.

Sergeant Hicks, with a squad of ten policemen, was sent to the scene of riot, and accordingly left No. 88 White-street, proceeded through Broadway to Worth and Centre-streets, where there was a mob of full 3,000 or 4,000 congregated, and engaged in a general fight, extending from Centre-street down Worth to the Five Points. Seeing that it was useless for such a small number of policemen to interfere, Sergeant Hicks returned with the squad, and reported the state of things to Commissioner Draper, who then sent for the military. During the intervening time it was rumored that the rioters intended to attack the head-quarters No. 88 White-street, and the police force was kept in White and Elm streets to protect the same. After a brief space of time the 71st and 7th Regiments arrived, when Deputy Superintendent Carpenter and Sergeant Hicks led off, followed by the police and the 71st Regiment in the rear of the police, and marched through the *fighting district, ordering all persons to* go to their homes, and also closing all places where liquors were being sold. I should state that General Hall was with us, and we were throughout subject to his orders. At eleven o'clock every thing was quiet, and the military and police were allowed to take some rest. Most of the police had had no rest for two days and nights previous.

Three arrests were made—two of persons who threw missiles from the top of a house, corner of Mulberry-street, and one of a man who was fighting in the streets."

Sergeant Cameron, of the Seventh Precinct, reports two arrests for drunkenness. He adds: "There was no serious row or riot in this District yesterday, though large gangs of men were going about the District very much excited and ready for a fight. We kept our force as a reserve most of the day in the house; we thought it advisable to do so from appearances in the District. The latter part of the night we sent a small platoon of men out on patrol. The District was quiet after 12 o'clock this morning. At 8 A. M. we dismissed most of our special force to rest."

Inspector Turnbull, of the Eighth Precinct, reports five arrests, as follows: Sarah Ring, prostitute, drunk and disorderly; Nora Taylor, prostitute, assault with intent to kill; Catharine Riley, drunk in the street; Mary Moore, drunk and disorderly; John Williams, colored waiter, petit larceny. He adds: About 12 o'clock M., Sunday, Sergeant Glenny was examining a revolving pistol that had been left with him, to see if it was loaded, when it accidentally went off, fracturing the thumb of the left hand so badly that it had to be amputated.

About 6 o'clock P. M., a woman named Nora Taylor made an assault upon Henry Waters with a dirk knife, inflicting a severe wound in his left breast. Mr. Waters had been living with this woman for the last three years, and has had some difficulty before this. In the afternoon, she threatened his life, and followed him to the station-house, and while Mr. Waters was asking protection from Officer Roberts, the woman made the attack—cutting Officer Roberts' hand badly. She was arrested. Dr. Turner was sent for and dressed the wounds. This woman appeared determined to kill Waters. Before she made the attack, she entered the drug store opposite the station-house and asked for a glass of water. The Doctor noticed that she took a powder from her pocket and mixed with the water. He asked her what it was. She answered that it was morphine, and said she was in the habit of taking it. With the above exceptions, everything passed off quietly in this district. Most of the places where liquor was sold, cheerfully complied with the law, by promptly closing their places of business.

Sergeant Sebring, of the Ninth Precinct reports five arrests for intoxication.

Sergeant Davis, of the Tenth Precint says: "Everything passed off quietly in our district. Yesterday, no disturbance occurred worthy of notice. At about 7 o'clock P. M. word was received at the Station-house that the fight had been resumed in Bayard-street, near the Bowery; the whole force of the Precinct was soon mustered, and on arriving at the corner of Bowery and Bayard-street, we found that there had been no fighting, but every preparation was making for a general riot; the force was stationed in the Bowery, and remained on duty during the night." Two arrests were made. A lost boy named Thomas Dixon was sent to the Almshouse.

Inspector Squires, of the Eleventh Precinct, reports one arrest, viz.: Henry Burns, disorderly conduct; throwing stones at the officer.

Inspector Porter, of the Twelfth Precinct, reports three arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Sergeant Steers, of the Thirteenth Precinct, says: "About 4 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, officer Lewis and special officer Howell discovered a fire in the clothing store of J. G. Ballenger, No. 366 Grand-street. They broke open the doors and removed some of the goods to the Station-house. The firemen were very quickly on the ground and confined the flames to the store. Officer Laity, of Tenth Precinct, with a section of men, assisted in keeping the place and saving the property. From what we could learn it was, doubtless, the work of an incendiary. The following is the insurance: St. Marks, $1,200; Brooklyn, $1,500; Ronson, $1,500; Excelsior, $2,500. Damage estimated at $20,000. Two women were arrested for drunkenness."

Sergeant Williamson, of the Fourteenth Precinct, sends in a blank return.

Inspector Dilks, of the Fifteenth, reports three arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Special Aid Southerland, of the Sixteenth Precinct, reports two arrests, viz.: Mary Smith, intoxication; Thomas Rooney, insanity.

Inspector Hartt, of the Seventeenth Precinct, reports: "That Sunday passed off comparatively quiet. No serious disturbance. In the afternoon a slight difficulty took place in First-avenue, in the cars. In reference to closing liquor stores and other places of the like character, the parties on being notified, manifested, for the most part, a willingness to obey the law."

Sergeant Bennett, of the Eighteenth Precinct, reports two arrests, one lost child sent to Almshouse, two lost children restored to parents. He remarks: "At 7 P. M. a parcel of rowdies stopped the railroad cars on First avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets, and robbed the conductors. I went down there, and saw no chance of doing anything to quell the rioters, with the small force at my command, but went immediately to No. 88 White-street when the Commissioners ordered the military out. When they arrived the rioters had dispersed, and all was quiet. If I had had possession of the old Station-house I think there would not have been any trouble whatever in the Ward. Having no place to confine prisoners, it was useless to arrest them."

Sergeant Bryan, of the Nineteenth Precinct, reports three arrests for fighting in the streets, petit larceny and intoxication.

Sergeant Curry, of Precinct No. 20, reports one arrest for disorderly conduct. "I have notified," says he, "the liquor shops to close up. About one-half complied, and appeared satisfied to do so. Some others insulted the officer and refused to close; the names I will send in my next return. This precinct was generally very quiet for the last 24 hours."

Inspector Speight, of the Twenty-first Precinct, reports four arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He observes: "The citizens of the Ward called on us in great numbers yesterday, to congratulate us on the order maintained in this district on the 4th inst. I am glad to be able to say that there was no serious disturbance yesterday. Some three or four, whose patriotism had not cooled down, commenced a disturbance, but they were immediately arrested and taken before Justice Davison, who committed them to get sober."

Sergeant Van Orden, of the Twenty-second Precinct, reports: A boy named Daniel Traver was found lying insensible in Fiftieth-street, near Eighth-avenue. He was taken to the Station-House and attended by Dr. Ives. His friends were afterwards notified and they conveyed him to his home. The front door of house No. 122 West Forty-third street was found open by officers Scott and Jewett, who aroused the inmates and the house was searched, but nothing was missed. A lost child was brought in at 2 P. M. and restored to its parents at 10½ P. M.

ANOTHER CAUSE ALLEGED FOR THE SUNDAY EVENING RIOT.

The origin of the disturbance in Anthony-street, as related by Rev. Mr. Pease, was as follows: About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, several lads from 14 to 17 years of age, found a hand-cart "lying around" loose in Centre-street near Worth, and supposing the owner to be at a safe distance, seized on it and drew each other on it alternately through the streets thereabouts.

The owner of the cart, after the boys had been diverting themselves for an hour or two, hearing what was going on, sent down his son, a small boy, to order the cart brought back. The urchin was only laughed at, and the proprietor himself then came down and angrily ordered the boys to give up his property. During the altercation one of the boys was struck by the owner of the cart, and one or two among the crowd already assembled, took up the cudgels for the lad, which soon drew together a large crowd. A regular fisticuff and rough-and-tumble fight now ensued, and continued until the strength of the parties was exhausted, when the belligerent parties moved off respectively up and down Worth-street. At this moment, when it needed only a spark to rekindle the old flame, a solitary brick thrown from an adjoining house, quickly brought on between the Greeks the tug of war again. Pistols now began to be used freely, but without much effect. An old man named Conelly, one of the Five Points party, was struck a fearful blow in the face with a brickbat, knocked prostrate, and brutally kicked while down. His son, the proprietor of a whisky shop on the corner of Worth-street and Cow Bay, and one of the rioters, seeing his father so brutally beaten, became greatly exasperated, and fired rapidly at the Centre-street rowdies a double-barreled gun loaded with buck and other large shot. Most of the execution done by firearms was occasioned by this gun.

An Ex-Municipal policeman, named Sherlock, who is said previously to have fired several pistol shots at the Points party, was severely wounded in the face by a discharge from the shot-gun.

It was at this point that Mr. L. M. Pease, of the House of Industry, rushed in among the combatants, many of whom knew him, and at the peril of his life finally succeeded in quelling the rioters. He first mingled with the Pointers, and implored them to cease firing and disperse, which they consented to do, provided the other party would also leave the ground. He next proceeded, by way of Leonard-street, to the Centre-street party, and succeeded in quieting them. But no sooner had they agreed to desist, than a solitary shot was fired from the *front of the opposing* party, which threatened to defeat all his attempts at pacification. Finally they consented to retire, provided Mr. Pease would secure the double-barrel shot-gun in the hands of young Conelly, which he at last did.

WHAT STOPPED THE RIOT?—CLERICAL OR CIVIL INFLUENCE?

The statement in the Times of yesterday, representing Ex-Captain Leonard as having been chiefly instrumental in persuading the rioters to leave off battering each other, we are requested by Mr. Pease to correct, as being altogether untrue. He says it was not till the shot-gun had been removed from the hands of Conelly, and the parties had about given over the contest, that Captain Leonard came on the ground, or at least made himself conspicuous there.

The intimation thrown out in some of the City papers of yesterday that the old or Municipal Police incited the belligerents to attack each other, Mr. Pease assures us is entirely unjust. On the contrary he knows that they exerted themselves to suppress the row.

EX-CAPTAIN LETTS AND THE SEVENTH WARD RIOT.

Ex-Captain Letts, of the Seventh Ward, has put forth a sworn statement, backed by those of several friends, in which he denies explicitly the charge that he incited, or in any way encouraged, the riot at the foot of Jackson-street, on Saturday, at which several Metropolitan Policemen were attacked, and badly beaten. On the contrary, he solemnly avers, that he interfered only to suppress the riot, and appease the excited crowd, which he finally succeeded in doing, and that he did not interfere at all until after he had been frequently requested to do so, fearing that his motives would be misconstrued.

THE "BOWERY BOYS" ASK FOR FAIR PLAY.

The "Bowery Boys," so called, are sensitive upon points of honor. They deny, through their best-known men, that they are rowdies, and aver that, during the late riot, they did no more than *defend* themselves against the murderous attacks of an organized gang of rowdies and thieves, by whom they were assailed suddenly and without cause. Against such attacks, they say, they will always defend themselves, especially when the authority of the Police is placed at defiance, and their power too weak to be o service.

They deny, further, that they called together their forces on Sunday night, and explain the placard on a wagon—"Come to the Bowery to-night"—to have been only the advertising wagon of a German "Garten." The young gentlemen of the Bowery ask for justice and fair play from the Press; we certainly hope they will get it.

THE "DEAD RABBITS."

The "Dead Rabits" have gained a great notoriety—second only to the Plug-Uglies of that heaven of rowdies—Baltimore. There appears to be some difference of opinion among "outsiders" as to the origin and name of the Club. One authority says that, for over six years past, there has been an organization in the Sixth Ward known as the "Roach Guard," in honor of one Roach, who keeps a liquor place in Mulberry-street, near Bayard. About five years ago, there was a dissension in the Club [illegible] an occasion; and one night while they were holding a meeting, a dead rabbit was thrown into the room, and this circumstance gave them the title of "Dead Rabbits." Becoming proud of the name, a Club was organized called "The Dead Rabbit Club," which became popular in that quarter. It is regularly organized, has a President, Secretary, and other officers, and the printed notices which are sent to members are embellished at one corner with the cut of a dead rabbit hanging by the heels. The members, or those who are known as "Dead Rabbits," range from eighteen to twenty-five years of age, and they number from one to two hundred members. [illegible] members were increased, however, on Saturday, through sympathy of local pride, and by the accession of an idle and vicious expert in the "Dead Rabbit" neighborhood, that the Know-Nothings and Black Republicans were coming down to destroy the Catholic Church in Mott-street.

The body of a defunct rabbit is apparently in some way or other connected with the foundation and name of the Club. "Good Authority" assures us that the name originated in this way: [illegible] years ago some thirty or forty boys, ranging in age from 15 to 17, and all residents of the lower part of the Sixth Ward, resolved to form themselves into a Cricket Club, at which game they frequently played. One day, while proceeding to Hoboken, they discussed among themselves what the name of their Club should be. Various names were suggested, but not any of them gave general satisfaction. At length, in the midst of the discussion, one of the members stumbled over a dead rabbit. Lifting it up and holding it aloft, he said: "Boys! I move that we call ourselves the Dead-Rabbit Club." The proposition was greeted by shouts and laughter, and heartily approved, and so the name has continued.

[The "Dead Rabbits" are not all illiterate, as will be seen by the following communication, addressed to us by one of their number last evening.]

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

DEAR SIRS: Allow me to correct a few statements which appear in the Times of to-day, concerning the riot last evening in Worth-street. In the first place, the fight was not commenced by the Centre-street crowd, but by the [illegible] and not "Dead Rabbits" as Mr. Pease terms them; they had nothing to do with it whatever. If I am not deceived in what I have seen, the rioters confined themselves to throwing stones, bricks, and other missiles [illegible] when the Kerry, or otherwise Cow-Bay party, finding themselves getting worsted, resorted to fire-arms. Their leader, whom I heard the Centre-street party call Tim, was the first to bring out his double-barrel gun, and then set an example which the others did not long hesitate about following. By giving place to the above you will much oblige an

EYE WITNESS.

THE EX-CAPTAINS AND THE STATION-HOUSES.

The late Captains of the Municipal Police had a meeting at the City Hall yesterday morning, and after formally organizing and exchanging opinions on various matters besides the late riot and their loss of occupation, adopted a resolution that all the property belonging to the City in the Station-houses placed in their charge [illegible] over to the City [illegible] and the keys delivered to the Mayor.

### The Military.

The 8th and 71st Regiments were dismissed shortly after 12 o'clock Sunday night. The 7th Regiment remained at the Arsenal till 2 A. M., when it was relieved by the 5th Regiment, Col. Schwarzwaelder. The latter Regiment remained at the Arsenal all night. The requisition made by the Police Commissioners upon the City Hospital for beds was complied with, so that the members of the Regiment had the opportunity of catching some sleep during the hours they remained on duty. At 8½ o'clock Monday morning the Regiment was dismissed.

Major-General Sandford returned to the City Monday morning, after an absence since Saturday afternoon last. The illness of his wife, who is in the country, compelled his absence from town. The General has assumed the command of the military and given instructions as to the regiments to be ordered out, held in reserve, &c.

THAT CANNON.

The cannon and wagon taken from the Bowery Boys Sunday evening is in the arsenal. It seems that they were both stolen from No. 185 Market-street, and the owner Mr. S. G. Baxter, has been after the property. They have not been given up.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

The 71st Regiment, Col. A. S. Vosburgh, was called upon by the Police Commissioners at 9 P. M. on the evening of the Fourth, to hold themselves in readiness, and to march at a moment's notice to suppress the outbreak in Bayard and Mulberry streets. Notwithstanding the fatigues of the morning parade, the members responded promptly to the call of their Colonel, and, at 10½ o'clock, 300 men were ready with their formidable arms (the Minié muskets) to march to the scene of action. They were not permitted, much to their disappointment, to leave their armory. At 2½ o'clock Col. Vosburgh dismissed his command with orders to report on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock; some 100 or more remained to guard the armory. At 11 A. M. the Regiment reported for duty to the Commissioners of Police. They, however, remained all day at their armory, and at 7½ o'clock, P. M., a peremptory order was received from General Hall, (accompanied by 2,000 rounds Minié ball cartridges,) for the Regiment to take up their line of march to the scene of the riot.

*The 71st Regiment was the FIRST on the ground and prepared for action, and eager to be led on.*

Some 15 minutes after the 8th Regiment reported for duty; the 7th Regiment, in the meantime, were rapidly forming in Broadway, and proposing to come to the assistance of the 71st and 8th.

About 9 o'clock the 71st, headed by some 50 policemen, took up their line of march through Elm-street, to Pearl, where it was reported the "Dead Rabbits" had a 4-pounder posted, but it had been removed upon hearing of the approach of the military. The regiment then proceeded through the "Points," Worth-street, Mulberry, Mott, Bayard, making frequent halts. Arriving in the Bowery, the first thing which presented itself was a lumber-wagon with a *large 18-pound carronade-cannon*, drawn by some dozen men. This was promptly seized and taken possession of, and the 71st placing it in their right, again took up their line of march. The regiment intend placing this cannon in their armory as a trophy of their campaign.

The Regiment then marched for the Arsenal, where the 7th Regiment were waiting to receive them. As they approached the 7th, cheer upon cheer went forth for the gallant 71st, for upon them came the brunt of of the duty.

Too much praise cannot be awarded the 71st for its promptness in responding to the call of the authorities. It was a sight that few will ever forget, as they marched in solid column—the men as cool as if upon an ordinary parade. At 11½ P. M. they were marched to their Armory and dismissed—and ready again at a moment's notice for duty.

A PARTY.

MONDAY, July 6.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

In your article of the disturbance yesterday I find a few particulars which I think are erroneous. It seems to me evident that your reporter must have been entirely with the 7th Regiment, as he plainly knows little of the movements of the others before they arrived at the armory. He notes the arrival there of the 7th and 55th and says that the 71st, who in the meantime had been notified, made their appearance soon after, while, in fact, we had been under arms at our drill-room all day and a part of Saturday night, and yesterday evening had been to the Armory in Elm-street, and were marching through the "Points" when the 7th got there. You say also we were supplied with ball-cartridges at the Armory; the 7th may have been, but we received them at our drill-room and loaded our pieces before we left there. By publishing the above you will much oblige

ONE OF THE 71ST.

### The Fireworks.

The fireworks in the Park, and at the other public places, were again postponed, it being desirable to avoid the assemblage of large crowds at present. They will take place to-night, if everything in the meantime is quiet and the weather permits.

### The Trouble on the Second-Avenue Railroad Cars.

THREE CONDUCTORS AND A DRIVER BADLY BEATEN.

A gang of young rowdies interfered Sunday afternoon with the Second-avenue Railroad cars on the First-avenue, between Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth streets, and a desperate fight was nearly the result. As it was some of the conductors were robbed of their money besides being badly beaten.

The difficulty originated from a young Irishman named Mulligan going, about 5 P. M. Sunday, on board one of the Second-avenue Railroad cars with a lighted cigar, and insisting upon smoking the same.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

## ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

### Progress of the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition.

[illegible]

On board the United States Steam Frigate Niagara, Mersey, June 22, 1857.

We have very little time for making up our correspondence, [illegible] since our arrival in England [illegible]

[illegible]

MONDAY, June 22.—A very dense fog all night compelling us to slacken our pace. From 3 P. M. on, on the 21st to 6 A. M. on the 22d, we were obliged several times to stop the engines. At 6 A. M. it cleared up, and we made out Holyhead. At 9 the Liverpool pilot came on board and we immediately set all sail up to the royals, with the wind directly ahead. [illegible]

[illegible] The following account of the reception then accorded, yesterday, I clip from the Liverpool Post of to-day:

"Captain Hudson and the officers on board were yesterday most courteous in their attention to visitors. Mr. Hetherington, of the Rock Ferry, placed [illegible] Captain Schomberg, R. N.; Captain Campbell, of the Cunard Company; Mr. Harold Littledale, Mr. S. R. Graves, Mr. [illegible], Secretary to the Magnetic Telegraph Company; Mr. Harrison, one of the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company; Mr. H. Cleaver Chapman, Mr. John Hastings, Mr. P. C. Tetley, Mr. G. Woodward, Mr. G. S. Saunderson, Mr. Alderman [illegible], of Manchester; Mr. Wrigley, Mr. J. Walmsley, [illegible], Mr. J. Haughton, of Dublin, and several members of the Liverpool press.

Lieut. Carter conducted the visitors through all the compartments of the vessel, and lucidly explained whatever points of novelty were embraced in her machinery and arrangements. The greatest speed attained on her voyage over, he stated to have been 11½ knots an hour, with 47 revolutions, and 14½ under steam and canvass, with 50 revolutions; but 18 knots, under steam and canvass, is an expectancy warranted by the power and trim of the vessel.

During the stay of the Niagara in the Mersey, every facility, we feel assured, will be afforded by the commander and officers to those who may choose to make [illegible] "friendly relations" to our transatlantic brethren. [illegible] and the courtesy of the United States naval officers was admirably seconded by the hospitality of Mr. Hetherington, of Rock Ferry.

On the conclusion of the visit the officers of the Niagara and the other parties were invited on board the Bee, where a splendid dejeuner awaited them. Mr. Harrison was deputed by Mr. Hetherington to act as chairman, and the vice chair was filled by Mr. G. S. Saunderson.

At the conclusion of the repast,

The Chairman, in appropriate terms, proposed the health of her Majesty the Queen, which was duly honored.

Mr. Harrison next claimed a bumper. He was sure that all present were as much gratified as he was at the opportunity afforded of inspecting such a splendid specimen of the naval architecture of their brethren of America. It was enough to make their blood glow with pleasure to behold the rapid advance of a people whom they could not look upon but as [illegible] Great Britain and America would continue to be the greatest countries of the world, not living in rivalry, but associated for [illegible] good. [Cheers.] Indeed, he sometimes felt that the free institutions of America were a disgrace to Great Britain ["no, no," from one of the American officers.] At all events, England and America were now embarking upon a peaceful mission, and he hoped the result would be the increased power, glory, and advancement of both nations [hear, hear.] Then, as he had already toasted the Queen, he would beg to give an accompanying toast—

"The President of the United States."

Air—"Yankee Doodle."

Mr. Hudson, of the U. S. Navy, returned thanks. He fully appreciated the kindness of his British friends, and begged to reciprocate every kindly wish [illegible] by the Chairman. [Hear, hear.] In the remarks about the excellence of American institutions he could not but coincide. The Americans were decidedly an enterprising set of people, but he might be permitted to observe that they deserved but little credit for this, [illegible] were and the stock from which they sprung. [Cheers.]

The Chairman next, in happy terms, proposed the health of the gentleman to whom they were all indebted for the festivity they were then enjoying. His private enterprise and his public spirit alike recommended him to their grateful notice, and without further remark, he would beg to give "Long life and prosperity to Mr. Hetherington." [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Hetherington returned thanks. He said his [illegible] in the gratification of his friends, but the pleasure he felt in always meeting those friends, was considerably enhanced by the presence of the representatives of the great nation of America. [Cheers.] The best way for his friends to honor him was to enjoy themselves to the uttermost; and again thanking them, he would beg to "drink to all their healths." [Cheers.]

The Bee, with the party on board, then proceeded up the river to Eastham. Here a somewhat unpleasant circumstance occurred. The proprietor of the Eastham slip refused permission to those on board to land, unless the ordinary fares by the ordinary boats from Liverpool were paid to him, and these were exacted, though informed that the trip was not one of profit to Mr. Hetherington, but of compliment to the officers of the United States Navy. We regret the evidence of inhospitality on such an occasion, but, as the act speaks for itself, we shall make no further comment.

After some time spent on the grounds at Eastham, the party returned to the Bee, and retraced their course to the Niagara, and thence down the river to the Battery, and back by the line of docks. The American officers expressed themselves in the warmest manner of the evidences of commercial greatness afforded along the route; and arrived at the Landing-stage the company separated, with expressions of mutual satisfaction and united thankfulness to Mr. Hetherington, for the rich treat he had afforded."

We shall commence taking in the wire to-morrow, and shall progress with the work as fast as is consistent with proper care. The work will be altogether under the superintendence of agents of the Company. The Agamemnon commenced taking her half on the [illegible], but we shall be able to take in ours more speedily than she can, as we receive it both forward and aft. I do not believe that this labor will occupy us more than three or four weeks at the longest; [illegible] about our success. As to the progress made by the Agamemnon in the shipment, the London Times of yesterday, says:

"The tedious process of shipping this gigantic coil [illegible] daily, and already 98 miles are wound in beautiful regularity round the circular hold of the Agamemnon. As the time now rapidly approaches when it must leave this country, and, whether successful or not, be forever more aid from the [illegible], the greatest anxiety is [illegible] the coil, which alone, [illegible] manufacturing skill, is well worth [illegible] shipment commenced, [illegible] Wood, and a distinguished party [illegible] including the Lords of the Admiralty, [illegible] and waited to see the [illegible] on board. On Friday and Saturday also the visitors were most numerous, the members of both Houses and the representatives of Foreign Courts being alike anxious to survey this long metallic channel of speech. The whole of the [illegible] drums, breaks, and under-running gear, with all the apparatus necessary to its submergence, will be fixed in the course of a few days, and visitors to the Agamemnon will then be able to see at a glance the mode in which the telegraph will be sunk, and the dangers and difficulties which attend the operation. At present the wish to witness the details connected with its manufacture extends to the parent establishment—the Gutta Percha Company's Works, where the core of the cable is formed and the copper conductor coated and insulated. On Saturday Lord Wynford, Admiral Sir William Parker, with Rear-Admirals Sir Henry Martin, Fanshawe, Richards and Martin, with other naval and scientific gentlemen, were at the works to inspect the whole process of coating. A number of experiments were tried, and fuzees were fired under the canal near the Gutta Percha Company's Works through a coil of wire 85 miles long."

Our last invitation to dine from the people of Liverpool was fixed upon as "a week from next Saturday," and was accepted by the Captain as a matter of course. When, however, the almanac was consulted, a leaf was found turned down upon that day—the 4th of July—and it is not very probable that we shall dine anywhere then, except under our own flag. The condition of our ship, and the very small space we have to spare, will prevent us making any patriotic demonstration.

It is said that if any accident happens in laying down the cable, so that the work is not completed this season, we are to return here and wait until next Spring to attempt it anew. Time will prove whether there be any foundation for such a report. The great alterations that have been made in the Niagara would rather indicate that there was. G.

## THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

### How they are Conducted in Paris—Scenes and Incidents of Election Day—Success of the Government Candidates.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

PARIS, Monday, June 21, 1857.

The election commenced yesterday morning throughout France, and will close this afternoon at four o'clock. The result, in Paris at least, may perhaps reach Liverpool by telegraph in time to go out by the steamer that carries this letter. I have been about among the people at the elections, and propose to give you the result of my observations.

I started early yesterday morning on a general round, and stopped first at the principal voting place in the Faubourg St. Marcel, the quarter of the chiffonniers. The first impression I received on approaching the place of election, was the sinister physiognomy of the affair. At the door, over which waved the tricolor, (it was a communal school-house,) stood two soldiers of the line, with their muskets. Inside the door, there was a policeman. On the pavement near the door, there were three men in blouses; one held in his hand a bundle of tickets of the Government candidate; another, those of the first Republican ticket, and the third those of the second Republican ticket. It was therefore true that the Government allowed the distribution of opposition tickets at the polls. At each side of the door, the bills of the various candidates, and the official notices relating to the election, were stuck up. A few loungers were reading these and standing around outside and inside the door, not eight persons in all. Every minute or two, a voter approached, and the men holding the tickets, each extended a ticket toward him; but not a word was pronounced by anybody, nor was there any manifestation of anxiety on one part or the other. During the ten minutes that I stood about the door of this poll, I did not hear a word spoken. It was this unusual and death-like silence which gave the operation the sinister physiognomy I have already mentioned. But this was not all. During that ten minutes only one man of all those I saw enter to deposit their votes, boldly took a Republican ticket, and deposited it without winking. Most of the voters were either provided with a ticket, and refused those offered, or took all three, and folding each alike, chose the right one, and deposited it in such a way that the judges could not see. I saw two workmen approach together, each took a ticket of the three candidates, then stepped aside, and thrusting two of the tickets into their pockets, folded up a Republican ticket, and then went back and voted. The dead silence which prevailed, the sneaking manner of the voters as well as of those who held the tickets, were suggestive of anything else than freedom and free elections.

Leaving this quarter I stopped at several polling places until I arrived at the Faubourg St. Antoine—the most dangerous of the Faubourgs of Paris. Here I visited two polling places, one of which was in the Rue Popincourt. The same arrangement was everywhere visible about the door: two soldiers on guard, a policeman to give information and preserve order, the three men (or two, where there were but two candidates,) to hand out tickets, and the same silent approach, one by one, and almost at regular intervals, of voters, the same by-playing in the changing of tickets, and the same general sneaking physiognomy. There were no crowds, not even a group, anywhere. There was no loud talking, in fact, scarcely any talking at all, and only in one place did I see any one smile, and that was at the Rue Popincourt. It is to be supposed in charity that the men who indulged in this bit of sunshine were not conscious of the nature of their occupation for the moment.

I entered all the voting places, invariably took all the tickets offered me, and, after seeing the interior operation, spoke to the policeman to obtain directions to the next voting place—leaving the impression that I had made a mistake in my district, for only supposed voters entered the voting room. Here is what I observed in the interior: There was a ballot-box, judges of election, and a general arrangement much the same as at home. The voter showed his card of election, furnished him previously on presentation of his papers, it was compared with the register on which he had signed his name at the moment of receiving the card, and, if found all right, his ticket was received and placed in the box, folded exactly as he handed it to them. The secrecy of the ballot-box was religiously observed, and so far as a looker-on could judge, the election was honorably conducted.

From the Faubourg St. Antoine I went to the Rue de la Bourse, near the Bourse, where they were voting for General Cavaignac; from there to Notre Dame, on the island, where Garnier-Pages is a candidate, and from there to the School of Medicine, where the Republicans and Legitimists, or at least the Orleanists of the Faubourg St. Germain, were voting for M. Vavin, former deputy, against the imperial candidate, M. Fouché.

The most animation, the most rapid voting, was in General Cavaignac's district.

It was rare to see anywhere more than one man approach at a time to the ballot-box: men were afraid to let even their neighbors know for whom they voted.

There was an exception in the case of soldiers, and here I wish to make an observation which the journals have not dared to make. The Government, there is every reason to believe, has "colonised" enormously, by means of its soldiers. Just see how easy this can be done. Suffrage in France is universal. A soldier is always at home in whatever barrack his officer commands him to stop. The barracks in Paris are equally distributed over the city. Just before the election, the Government, on pretext of guarding against excesses on the day of election, augmented the garrison of Paris twenty, thirty or forty thousand men—no one knows how many; and there is every reason to believe that these supplementary troops were distributed entirely with a view to cast votes where votes were needed. I do not know that this is the fact, but here are the proofs I can offer you. In General Cavaignac's district I did not see a single soldier vote. The General is popular with the soldiers, and so, on that day, no soldiers were necessary in his district, "to preserve order." They were stationed in districts where the Republican candidate had no particular attraction for them, and where the Government could count surely on their votes. In effect, I saw at most of the other polling places, large numbers of soldiers voting. Glenworth and his pipe-layers arose vividly to my recollection.

At the polling place on the island I was astonished to meet M. de Hubner, the Austrian Ambassador, alone, with stick in hand, quietly no doubt taking notes, so as to form his own appreciation of a French election under the Empire.

I now return to the general subject of the election. It appears that the Government misunderstood the meaning of M. Havin, in the article which gained for him the warning against his journal, Le Siècle. I send you the article, and you will see, in effect, that the [illegible] requested by the Government as attacking [illegible] is ambiguous. I have no conviction that the [illegible] which I send you is the warning, but still [illegible] at least as ambiguous as the original. When this warning was received at the office of the Siècle, an immediate meeting of the editors was called, and it was proposed to [illegible], as they say in French; in other words, to follow the missile up with a still stronger one, and thus dare the Government to a suppression of the journal. It was thought, and no doubt justly, that its suppression would secure the triumph of the Republican cause in the day, which would offer a compensation for the loss of the title of the journal. [A suppressed journal always has a hope of revival under another name.] But a gentleman suggested that in all probability the journal would not be suppressed till the close of the ballot-box to-day. That put another face on the matter; there was nothing more plausible. So better counsels returned to the hostile Siècle, and it concluded to restrain its thunder, and not uselessly bite off its own nose.

The violence of the Government papers against the Republican candidates, a violence that is more marked this morning after one day's voting than before, shows that they have fears of the result. Their tactics is to throw ridicule upon the Republican division—a division so ridiculous in itself that I cannot but approve every word uttered against it, no matter from what source; and to conjure up before the eyes of a people tired of revolutions, the bloody spectres of February and of June. Thus the Constitutionnel tells the people: "It is not Cavaignac they ask you to vote for; it is for Louis Blanc, it is for Ledru Rollin, it is for the ghost of the bloody demon of revolution and desolation! Cavaignac is but the mask. Beware!"

The Government knows too well the danger of allowing the slightest Republican leaven in the Legislative Chamber, and especially such leaven as Cavaignac, and Carnot, and Goudchaux would carry there; and hence its terror at the bare possibility of these gentlemen passing its threshold.

All the efforts that have been made to suppress the scandal of a division in the Republican ranks, remain without result. Between M. Ollivier and M. Garnier-Pages, Republican candidates in the 4th District, the war is fierce. This morning, at 6½ o'clock bill-posters suddenly put up bills all over this District, signed Garnier-Pages, which reminded one of the incendiary bulletins of the revolutionary epoch. Soon large crowds gathered around them, and each reader, as he finished, wondered that the Police did not tear them down. They gave a brief history, in that ejaculatory, convulsive style peculiar to French politicians, of his ministerial service, and called on his party to sustain him under the Empire. This was a little coup d'état on the part of M. Garnier-Pages, and, perhaps, by this time his bills are torn down.

The excitement, however, on this election is not great nor profound. There are certain names, certain chiefs of parties, certain great leaders of public opinion, who have refused to allow their names to be used as candidates, or to take any active part in the election, and the indifference of these chiefs has extended to their partisans. Certainly, Cavaignac, Goudchaux, Bethmont, Garnier-Pages, Jules Simon, Laboulaye, are remarkable men—men of great talent and of undoubted integrity, but they do not carry the prestige of such names as Thiers, Guizot, Villemain, de Broglie, de Remusat, &c. There are men who were before the people as leaders for thirty years, and their names would have brought out a class that held a large part of the money-power in their hands; but they refused, and the contest remains between the Republicans and Imperialists.

The opinion is very general, and this is a supposition that occupies a good deal the attention of the Government, that the Republican candidates, if elected, will not take the oath to support the Emperor, the Imperial Family and the Constitution of the country. It would seem impossible indeed that such men as compose the majority of the list for the department of the Seine could bring their consciences to such an act of treason to their political sentiments. The Government, it is said, intends if they refuse after having been elected, to make a law which will compel all candidates in the future to declare their intentions in that regard; and only those who announce that they will serve if elected will be acknowledged by the Government as legal candidates.

In the departments, of which there are 86, there are 61 candidates running in opposition to Government candidates. Some of those opposition candidates, however, are not inimical to the Government. Gen. Cavaignac has been nominated and has accepted, in seven different departments.

MALAKOFF.

### RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

*By Telegraph from Paris to London.*

PARIS, Monday Evening, June 22.

The result of the elections at Paris is as follows:

1st District.—The Government candidate (Delamarre) returned.

2d District.—The Government candidate (Devinck) returned.

3d District.—Cavaignac has not an absolute majority, and there is to be a new ballot.

4th District.—The Government candidate (Varin) returned.

5th District.—The Opposition candidate (Carnot) returned.

6th District.—The Opposition candidate (Goudchaux) returned.

7th District.—The Government candidate (Lanquetin) returned.

8th District.—The Government candidate (Lemercier) returned.

9th District.—The Government candidate (Koenigswarter) returned.

10th District.—The Government candidate (Véron) returned.

The Opposition had 95,000 votes; the Government 110,000.

The elections in the provinces have produced excellent results. The advices which have arrived announce the election of the Government candidates.

### The Greytown Bombardment in the British Parliament.

*From the London Globe, (Ministerial print,) June 22.*

There was so little agreement last night among the several critics of the conduct of Ministers with reference to the Greytown outrage, (which was, however, condemned on all sides as it deserved,) as to create a strong presumption that they were right in following the advice of their law officers. This, at least, is certain, that whatever other course they had taken would have been visited with equal censure from one or other of the objectors of last night.

It is also certain (and we are not in the least disposed to dissemble the fact) that any party in Parliament, disposed to question any demand of our Government on the United States, is sure of being backed by a strong commercial and philanthropic interest "out of doors." Mr. Bentinck observed:

There was no use blinking the fact, but there was a party who had always threatened to turn out the Government if they dared to assume a firm and manly attitude in any dispute with America. The advocates of that pusillanimous policy were governed by the sole consideration that we were dependent upon the United States for the raw material of one of our principal manufactures.

We do not think our dependence on the United States for cotton—nor even the entire extent in which English and American commercial interests have become connected—form the sole motives for what Mr. Bentinck stigmatizes as "a pusillanimous policy." That policy, whatever epithet it may deserve, or may not deserve, results from a distinction we cannot help drawing between that portion of the great Transatlantic community, with whom we come in contact personally or commercially, and the American political Democracy, as represented by the Federal rulers of the day. The intellectual and moral aristocracy of both countries desire to be friends; but, in the younger country, that aristocracy is far enough from invariably guiding the national councils. The "Irish vote" alone goes a great way in the great towns of the Union to give an impulse to the American Democracy more or less hostile towards England, and the "Far West," in its wild remoteness from European influences, might be incited to follow such an impulse. The Manufacturing Protectionists of the Northern States, and the Slavery-Extensionists of the Southern, have their respective grudges against us. Upon the whole we believe it would be easier in America than in England to get up a war-cry with the kindred country, and much more difficult to avert the consequences.

It cannot be supposed that, in a merely military point of view, we are afraid of those consequences. But we don't want to have vessels of war replace those of commerce on the ocean which at present unites us with America. We should inflict and suffer immense losses—that we foresee well enough; what we cannot so well perceive is, who would gain—unless those who would like to see the great progressive communities of English race wasting their strength and resources in conflict with each other. Human unreasonableness may produce the necessity for such conflicts; we place no great faith in democratic reasonableness to avert them; we would yield no point of national honor, or recognized and legitimate national interest, for that purpose—well assured that such concessions could but encourage encroachment, and adjourn collision. But where every motive that can influence rational beings is so plainly and positively on the side of amicable relations as between England and America, one cannot but hope Reason will remain the stronger against all those petty passions, the combustion of which only, like that of scattered grains of gunpowder, gives them power for mischief.

## LETTERS FROM OVER THE SEA.

### NUMBER ONE.

MONDAY, April [illegible].

One by one the cables slip—one by one the ropes are loosened—one by one the chains fall heavily, the anchor heaves and the good ship Hermann drops down the bay. To our eyes each cord seemed emblem of a heart-string, that snapped, to place the sea and many thousand miles between those who love. But it is a day so glorious, so balmy and so blessed, that one is almost allured to forgetting the receding shore, kindred, home and country, in the enjoyment of the life just opening, so new and grand, to those who have never before been out upon the pathless deep.

> "The sea, the sea, the open sea,
> The blue, the fresh, the ever free."

How perfectly the ocean poet has expressed the feeling which comes over the soul, when first we look abroad, and see only "the blue above and the blue below," with what seems then only a frail bark to bear us safely on. When the exhilaration has subsided, there comes a strange sensation of loneliness, of danger, too, in the perfect isolation which we realize, from all the world beside.

We had a strange experience also in not seeing for seven days a single ship—in not being permitted to rest our eyes upon a solitary sail. There are thousands and tens of thousands dancing on the waves, yet here we are alone.

We should not be guilty of telling the oft-told tale of "life at sea," had we not found it so entirely different from anything we have read by the voyagers who have gone before us. We were prepared for tedium, for sea-sickness, for discomfort for unpalatable food and all manner of disagreeabilities, which would be developed in captain, sailors and fellow passengers, and in all were utterly disappointed. We were told indeed by those who had crossed the sea twenty times, that we might do so as many, and not again be so highly favored, but we are so far blessed that we shall look forward with bright anticipations to a second voyage, and [illegible] we are preparing for joy and [illegible] the day of returning comes, if only we are sure that the Hermann is to be our Ocean Home manned by those who now guide it o'er a trackless way, yet a way which seems to them as familiar and well defined as to us did ever a village street.

A knowledge of navigation was never at all among our accomplishments, and it has been, therefore, with infinite wonder that we have seen how safe and sure "vessels are guided from port to port." We did not become learned in the science in one fortnight, but we asked questions and treasured up knowledge with a zeal and interest which never for a moment wearied, but it was to wonder more, rather than less, at the marvelous revelations of science, and the facility with which men use it for all the purposes of life. It is no slight accomplishment to know "every rope in the ship," which every sailor must, and to know, as its officers must, the sun, moon and stars in their courses—to measure the distances of the planets as correctly as the landsman does from tree to tree in his fields—to tell afar off when the storm is coming, or the wind rising, when there is danger from cold and from heat, and to be able perfectly to provide for all these emergencies, requires genius and capacity which, indeed, are not unheeded, but which are not sufficiently appreciated, even by those who profit by them. Every day we were permitted to trace upon the chart the ship's course, and to work its variation for every preceding course for five years; every night we were told how many miles we had come. Every hour we saw the thermometer let down into the waves to ascertain the temperature of the water, in order to be sure we were in no danger of the formidable icebergs, and as often we saw the mysterious little triangle thrown over which sailors call heaving the log, to prove our speed. There are 120 men, each with his appointed duty, and each with his duty well performed, yet in 16 days we did not hear a single command given on board our ship. No well-ordered household could be conducted more quietly, no table could be managed with more taste and neatness, and in no first-class hotel have we seen servants glide about so noiselessly, or execute so promptly. Indeed, not from a single officer, man or servant, have we heard a loud word during all our voyage. By some magic telegraph communications come and go instantaneously, and without any parade of discipline, or any servile obedience, everything is done. "How different is all this from my idea of a ship," say I to a fellow-passenger. "Yes, and it is quite different from most ships," he replies. "If you had come on the A or the B, there would have been a perfect din and pow-wow all the time. But our Captain was a naval officer, and educated on a man-of-war. Besides that, he is a high-toned and chivalrous gentleman, such as we do not often find on land. All this order and neatness are in accordance with his taste, which would be offended as much as ours by dirt and confusion, and we hope the time will come when ship-owners will believe that, though a regular rough old tar may navigate a ship, he is not the best fitted to command one—that it is possible to unite the gentleman and the sailor, and thus equally secure the safety and comfort of passengers." Our deck would never soil a satin slipper, and we rose one morning in season to learn how all this brasswork is kept shining, like a lady's tea-set.

We had nothing which our officers dignified by the name of storm, though I had hoped to see one grand war among the elements. But we had a "light breeze," in sailor phrase, from which I could imagine the grandeur of a more serious warfare. With what excitement we watched the foam-crested billows, dashing and breaking against the vessel's side, while not a shadow of fear came over us! Every motion of a ship, in sunshine or in shower, is grace. In the quiet moonlight, when scarcely a ripple disturbs the surface of the sea and the sails fill gently to the breeze—when tossed like a toy upon waves that roll over it in merciless fury—it is alike beautiful. We do not wonder that sailors so love their ship, and sing, as we have often heard them,

> "A life on the ocean wave,
> A home on the rolling deep,
> Where the scattered waters rave,
> And the winds their revels keep."

We see now how it is, that they are free, and brave, and generous, far beyond us who plod heavily upon the land. How entirely separate are all their associations from those who till the earth, and work in handicrafts! They have a different language, too. There are at least two thousand nautical phrases, which sailors must have at their tongues' end, and of which no landsman ever heard, and our dictionaries entirely ignore. We had heard of foremast, mainmast and mizenmast; but beside these there are twelve others, each supported by stays, tackles, shrouds, according to its position. From hull to stem and stem to stern, there is a name for every foot of wood and every inch of rigging, and as we watched it playing like an Æolian in the wind, we almost believed its peculiar tracery was for beauty; for we could not conceive a use for its thousand strings, and especially, if necessary, how they could be kept in tune so long. The quiet discipline of our ship, perhaps, detracted a little from what we had considered the poetry of sea-life. We did not hear the "boatswain's whistle" nor "all hands a-hoy," but we saw the "masts come down," the "sails hoisted," and the flags and pennants spread to the wind. Every waking hour was one of interest, so that, "Land ahead" was scarcely a welcome sound, especially as it was a strange land which we were approaching.

The sixth day we, for the first time, saw a sail. On the seventh day [illegible] passed up in the distance, and [illegible] they were distinctly visible, and [illegible] never before [illegible] because [illegible] when quite near we are so far off as to [illegible] they were a sight worth beholding, the only representation of the "frozen North." Grand and fearful as they are, they must be beautiful in the sunlight, but the sun did not illumine them for our benefit.

Whales and sharks have fled at the sound of the steam whistle and the paddle wheel, and not a solitary fish did we see in the great home of the finny tribe; and we learned for the first time that we are not in future to be so much indebted to those monsters of the deep. Some enterprising Yankee has proved that coal will furnish oil, wax and naptha, as well as fuel, in great abundance, and at less expense than all animals and other materials put together. We understood the necessity when we stood for hours in the engine room, and saw how often these ponderous wheels and shafts, and any part exposed to friction, must be lubricated. And multiplying as any kind of machinery is, all the whales of the sea could not furnish the necessary supply. The oil from coal is free from the glue which in other oils soon becomes a cause of friction, and in lamps, of destruction. The same amount will burn longer and clearer—the same quantity, therefore, performing a third more service. Agencies have already been established for furnishing the steamers of Europe, and for the introduction of it into all factories, and wherever machinery is used.

Among the seven wonders of the world are these ocean steamers. We think it is a great trouble to put in a cellar for the Winter forty tons of coal, and here are shoveled into these great furnaces forty-two tons every day! making about 800 tons a trip, and the engine, kept in motion at such an expense, cost originally $400,000, and the ship without it as much more. To furnish the table merely costs every time across the Atlantic $4,000. What monstrous profits must be made on "molasses, sugar, tea and rum" to warrant such investments.

"England! we are in sight of England!" These words thrill every American as no others can, and as we thread our way through the channel a thousand objects seem almost familiar to our eyes, so long have they been familiar to our ears, through the channels almost as old of history and romance. It is dark when we pass the Isle of Wight, and yet we strain our eyes to get one glimpse of its legend-covered coast, and in the midst of a cold storm we neared the bold cliffs of Dover, yet braved it willingly to vivify the scene which description alone could impress [illegible] our memory. Yet, a storm was a [illegible] than the sunshine for such a picture, and we could almost fancy we heard in the moaning wind among the shrouds the wailings of King Lear, and the breaking one by one of his shriveled heartstrings. May there be few to say so bitterly "Oh, how sharper than a serpent's tooth it is, to have a thankless child." But we do feel a little anxious to know what is going on in the present world, and all day look earnestly for the little pilot-boat which will bring us news of the

> "The City's din and the busy hum of men."

Ah, there it is. What a speck is the little boat upon the great sea! how intently we watch it as near and more near it comes, and tremble lest an unguarded motion of the great steamer should crush it to atoms. Can it be possible a man can climb those steep and slippery stairs? It is nothing for a pilot; he springs like a squirrel, and is in a moment safe on deck. Now for the papers—alas! they are exactly the date of our leaving New-York. This is not Yankee land, and English pilots have no idea of the value of the "morning papers." The DAILY TIMES will publish this very day in New-York, what we are reading off the coast of England. But the pilot knows how to guide us safely through "the Needles," and "the Straits," and moor us safely at Bremerhaven, and for this we thank him, and excuse him that he does not appreciate this day's London Times or our desire to hear from the New World.

Here we are, in no more danger of "perils by sea," but in not less terror of "perils by land." Some are glad, because they are "going home;" others are weeping because the last link is broken which connects them with country and kindred, but in mournful accents all will say farewell to Captain, ship and crew, to whom each tongue accords the nonpareil our pen has written.

> Farewell! We hope when next we cross the sea
> To brave the deep and greet our native land with thee.

## KANSAS.

### The Southern Onset upon Gov. Walker—Atchison Despondent.

Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt, late the colleague of Preston S. Brooks, writes a letter to the Richmond Examiner, to defend himself against the charge of hostility to the Administration. He denounces the course of Gov. Walker in Kansas in unmeasured terms:

"The object of Gov. Walker in referring the Constitution back to the vote of all who may be in Kansas at the time of the reference, is obvious enough. The Convention frames a Constitution for Kansas, as Kansas is at the time. Those who subsequently go to Kansas go there as they would go into any other State of the Union. They must obey the laws, and if they do not like them, they must change them in the mode prescribed. The Convention embodies the sovereignty of Kansas, and that covers all who are in the Territory; and it is immaterial whether they were there when the delegates to the Convention were elected, or whether they came afterward. They are just as much represented in the Constitution of Kansas as they would be in that of any State in the Union into which they came after the adoption of its Constitution. The reference of the Constitution back to the popular vote is, I hold, uncalled for. But its reference to any other than the qualified voters is debauchery. They were the only agency competent to organize the State, and they are the only political element known in the act of organizing it. Until the organization is complete and settled, they are the only source of power. To make it otherwise is to make a Constitution as fickle and mutable as mere statute. It is, in fact, to have no organic act or law. If those who come upon the soil, in the interval between the election of delegates to a Convention and the framing of the Constitution, have a right to ratify or reject that instrument, why shall not those who come in the next year, or the year after, have the same right? They will be equally subject to its provisions, and this great right should no more be denied to them than to the others. This theory unsettles society and degrades all fundamental law. It is the offspring of French and Northern society; not of English or Southern society. It belongs to a turbulent society, where the wholesome restraints of law are impaired, without the development of individuality. And in France it culminated in a revolution to divide property, and struggled on until it was pressed back into the gutter by the bayonet.

Governor Walker can only urge the right of the intermediate settlers in Kansas in order to make Kansas a Free-Soil State. I will not believe Mr. Buchanan an accomplice in this policy without sufficient proof. If there be any complicity, however, my denunciations will be none the less earnest. The resolutions of the Democratic Party of Georgia, in Convention at Milledgeville, a few days ago, on the Kansas policy of Governor Walker, express my own views clearly enough. The Administration should absolve itself from Walker's treachery. It will do so, I am sure, unless it means to be responsible for it."

A public meeting has been held in Montgomery, Ala., to denounce Governor Walker. Judge Martin presided, and a series of violent resolutions was adopted—the following reasons being assigned:

1. That instead of leaving "the people of that Territory free from all foreign interference to decide their own destiny for themselves," he, as the Executive, has brought his official influence to bear upon their deliberations, first as voters and then as delegates in Convention, to induce them to frame a Free-Soil Constitution, and to submit whatever constitution is framed, "for ratification or rejection by a majority of the then actual bona fide resident settlers of Kansas."

2. That, as Governor of the Territory, he has improperly attempted to influence, first the voters, then the delegates, to submit such Constitution as they may form to the settlers for ratification or rejection, by announcing to them what he alleges to be the opinion of the Federal Executive in favor of that policy.

3. That, as Governor of the Territory, he has endeavored to intimidate the voters and delegates in Convention into an adoption of his proposed measures, by announcing, in prophetic style, that "in no contingency will Congress admit Kansas as a slave or [illegible]

[illegible]

PLATTSBURG, Friday, June 12, 1857.

Hon. J. D. Tradewell—Sir: Your letter of May [illegible], together with the enclosed draft for [illegible], has been received and will be forwarded to the [illegible] our treasurer at Leavenworth City, K. T., and will be appropriated to our cause. [illegible] States are very apathetic, and some of our friends who have heretofore strained every nerve, spent their money and their time, are beginning to despair, and there are turning their attention to speculation and money making. I therefore would suggest that no more money be raised in South Carolina, the people of that State have been liberal above all other of the Southern States. Yet I fear that the North has, and will raise and expend in Kansas, to effect their unholy purposes, ten dollars where we can raise one.

Yet I do not despair. Your obed't servant,

D. R. ATCHISON.

## NATIONAL POLITICS.

### Speech of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, delivered an able speech in the Hall of the Illinois House of Representatives, on the 10th ult., in [illegible] points dwelt upon by Senator Douglas in his recent address—Kansas, Utah, and the Dred Scott decision. Mr. Trumbull took up these subjects [illegible] and treated them in detail.

In regard to the affairs of Kansas, he said:

The struggle now going on in Kansas is not whether it shall be a Free or a Slave State, though that is [illegible] involved in the issue; but the great and all-important question is, whether the actual people of that Territory shall have an opportunity to assert their rights and be free, or whether they shall be forced to submit to the usurpation which has been established over them by aid of the Federal [illegible] in fraud and violence, and imposed upon them against their consent? [illegible]

The true question is, shall the white population be permitted to assert their rights, or shall they be enslaved by [illegible] violence, which is sought to be maintained [illegible] form of law? It is known to you all that the Territorial Legislature which first assembled in Kansas was elected by Missourians, and not by the people of that Territory. This Legislature, [illegible] took steps to perpetuate its power, imposed test oaths as a qualification for voting at future elections, and undertook to pass divers other unconstitutional acts. The people of the Territory have steadily refused to recognize the validity of [illegible], and by a voluntary movement of their own got up an organization, formed a State Constitution, and applied for admission into the Union. This has [illegible] refused by Congress, though a bill to that effect passed the House of Representatives. [illegible]

[illegible]

Of Mormon affairs, Mr. Trumbull said:

To show the working of this great principle of Popular Sovereignty, I beg leave to read an extract from the proclamation of the President and rulers of the Mormon Church, in which, after denouncing the Republican Party for including their social institution, in the phrase of "the twin relics of barbarism," they declare that:

"The Democratic Convention in Cincinnati, which nominated James Buchanan for President, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that all such States are the sole and proper judges of everything pertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution."

[illegible]

1. We may "disapprove" of all the laws of the Territory that we please, and thereby annul them, and [illegible]

2. We may circumscribe the boundaries of the Territory, and give the inhabitants much narrower limits.

3. If the second proposition be adopted, we may then abandon them, and leave them, to fight out their own independence and salvation, spiritually and temporally, in their own good time.

4. We may cut up the Territory, and annex it to the various adjoining Territories.

5. We may organize a Territorial Government on the old plan of a Council, consisting of a Governor and Judges—not Mormons—and with a military force sufficient to maintain it.

Either of the plans might be adopted, and would be infinitely preferable to a total repeal of the organic act, and placing the whole population outside of any jurisdiction where they could be constitutionally tried for criminal offences; [illegible]

[illegible]

In speaking of the Dred Scott decision, Mr. Trumbull said:

If the right of property in a slave is expressly affirmed by the Constitution of the United States, why was provision made for the surrender of only such [illegible]

[illegible] Why [illegible] of the Constitution [illegible] the assumption of [illegible] in the Constitution [illegible] the argument drawn from it, that what the Constitution [illegible] of property, any citizen has a right to take with him and hold in the territories [illegible] Congress nor a Territorial Legislature has the power to deprive him of this right. [illegible] would naturalize Slavery throughout the Union; for a citizen must necessarily have the same right to go with that which is affirmed to be property by the Constitution of the United States, into a State as into a territory.

I utterly repudiate this extra judicial, sectional [illegible] so far as it undertakes to legitimatize Slavery in the Territories of the United States, and denies the power of the people thereof, acting with the consent of Congress or of Congress itself, to exclude Slavery while the territorial condition continues. Such doctrine is at war with the Constitution, which confers [illegible] authority to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territories, [illegible] the principle of self-government, destructive to the rights of a free people; and from the tribunal which has undertaken to establish them, I appeal to a power higher and above even the court of last resort, which [illegible] "The People," and who will, I trust, in due time reform this sectional court by increasing the number of Judges, or otherwise, placing upon the Bench a fair proportion of Northern members.

[illegible] I have endeavored to place before you the Republican [illegible] It was the creed of the men who achieved our independence and framed our Government. What fault have you to find with it? Our political opponents find none, save they deny the authority of Congress over the Territories, as I have attempted to show. They falsely attribute to us sentiments we do not entertain, and make war upon them, thus paying an unwilling tribute to the correctness of our principles, which they would have no occasion to misrepresent if the truth would serve their [illegible].

Why, then, will you not, one and all, rally with the Republican party and rescue the country from the peril into which the action of the self-styled Democracy has brought it?

### A Proposition for the Public Health.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Those who are acquainted with our Dispensary system, and the operations of the visiting physicians attached to them, are aware that in their visits from [illegible] they frequently meet pools of filth [illegible] to say nothing of other breeders of disease [illegible] of epidemics, stored away from basement to attic, arising from imperfect drainage, or the indolence of the tenants, which to a great degree [illegible] their efforts to relieve the sick. They find [illegible] that are saturated with poisonous miasma from these causes, so that occupants in almost every room are prostrate with disease engendered thereby. Small-pox, scarlet and other fevers have free course with their victims, and go out from these pest-houses to infect the neighborhood. The physician may prescribe palliatives, but he is powerless to remove the original cause. That it may be seen we do not overstate this danger, we give a short extract from a late report of a visiting physician to one of the Dispensaries, whose left hand covers the princely mansions of the rich, while the right embraces a district filled with these tenements. He had before specified to the Board particular locations as nuisances. Referring to the epidemic which threatened the City last season, he says:

"It is a source of sincere thankfulness that under the dispensations of Providence we were not subjected to the desolating influence of the pestilence which threatened our city during the last summer and autumn; had the infection been transported to particular localities in our district, the extent of suffering and loss of life would have been immeasurable. In these localities the negative bodies, necessary to the propagation of the disease, existed in abundance, and the mere application of the positive element would have produced such a shock as New-York would not recover from for years. It has been universally observed, that whenever epidemics have prevailed they have first attacked those who are broken down in health, the intemperate, and the inhabitants of low, filthy, crowded and badly ventilated apartments; such material as this largely abounds in our district."

It is true the physician can report a house as a nuisance to the Health Warden, the Health Warden to the City Inspector, the City Inspector order somebody else to attend to it; but by the time the chain is run through, and somebody is ready to act, the mischief, which might have been avoided by prompt action, is done. The physician's time will not allow him to hunt up the party that it will be necessary to find, to ascertain whether anything can be accomplished, or if he does, he may be a good mechanic, but knows nothing of medical hygiene, and therefore may not appreciate the danger.

There is, we think, a way to remedy this. *Make the visiting Physicians, ex officio, Health Wardens, for their respective districts, with full police powers* to compel the tenants or landlords to abate and remove those causes of local distemper. The physicians may and do request this to be done now, but they lack the power to enforce their requests; they become discouraged and at times feel as if their toilsome labors to relieve the sick poor were almost wasted.

The only objection we have heard to giving them this power is, on the one side, that it would make the physicians dependent on City officials, which many consider degrading; and on the other side, if they were not amenable to "the powers that be" they would be irresponsible, and there would be no check on their abuse of power. Both of these arguments we consider of little weight, or such as can easily be overcome. It is not proposed that they [illegible] in any way supersede the present Health Wardens, or interfere with their duties and pay; and we believe that if any visiting physician should so far forget his obligations to the dispensary which appointed him as to abuse the power vested in him consequent on this appointment, he would speedily be removed, and his ex officio powers would at once cease. Besides, he would be liable to prosecution for any excess.

Steps to effect some arrangement of this character would long since have been taken by the managers of the Dispensaries, had it not been for their aversion to bringing the officers of these Institutions in any way under political control. And no plan would meet their approbation, or that of the Physicians, that would permit political motives to influence in the matter. The object is not political power, but public security. It must be well known that the visiting physicians are the first to be aware of the prevalence of contagious diseases or local epidemics; and are, necessarily, from their education and position, the [illegible] to protect them from the spread of a pestilence.

Then, while the families of the better classes are reposing in fancied security, and congratulating themselves on the health of the City, the self-denying physician is laboring unknown and unregarded by them, a few blocks distant, to check the spread of a disease that otherwise might desolate their homes. Give them all the tools they require for success in their benevolent work.

C. C. S.

### Captain Davis' Instructions.

The *National Intelligencer* says: "Since the publication of Capt. Davis' instructions by the Department the public has become curious to know what was contained in the letter from Commodore Mervine and quoted by Captain Davis in his official dispatch. The following is all of that letter which relates to Walker and Nicaragua":

U. S. FLAG SHIP INDEPENDENCE, }
BAY OF PANAMA, Jan. 19, 1857. }

SIR: You will prepare the U. S. ship *St. Mary's*, under your command, for sea with all practicable dispatch, and when ready proceed to San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, where the presence of a man-of-war is necessary in consequence of the unsettled state of public affairs.

The perilous and straitened condition of the forces under Gen. WALKER may induce him to attempt depredations upon American citizens in that State, which you will prevent and restrain.

In the event of the expulsion of WALKER and his forces from Nicaragua by the allied armies, and his departure to adjacent territory in Central America for the purpose of hostile and aggressive operations, you will take such further measures with the force under your command as circumstances shall require for the adequate protection of American citizens.

## MARKET REPORTS.

MARKETS....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 6, 1857—6 P. M.

The Corn Exchange was rather thinly attended to-day, many members not having returned to the City since Friday.

ASHES—Are quiet, yet steady. Pearls, at $7 [illegible]; Pots at $7 [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate; prices are sustained. Java, 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Jamaica, 12¼c.; Maracaibo, 12¾c.@13¼c.; Rio, 10¾c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 12c.; Costa Rica, 12½c.@14½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The market displays but little animation; the available supply is moderate, and factors evince much confidence. Buyers, however, purchase reservedly. Middling upland at 14¾c.; do. Gulf, at 14¾c.@14½c.; other grades at proportionate prices, ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened steadily, but subsequently attracted increased attention [illegible] somewhat firmer rates. Sales, 8,000 bbls., in lots, at prices within the annexed range:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary State | $6 30@$6 40 |
| [illegible] | 6 [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 6 75@6 95 |
| Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake | 6 [illegible] |
| [illegible] Ohio | 6 35@6 50 |
| Fancy Michigan | 6 [illegible] |
| [illegible] Indiana and Michigan | 6 [illegible] |
| [illegible] Ohio | 6 [illegible] |
| Fancy Genesee | 6 [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 6 [illegible] |
| [illegible] Missouri | 7 75@8 50 |

[illegible] about [illegible] bbls. [illegible] Corn Meal is in request [illegible] Jersey, and $4 [illegible] for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 1,031 boxes Sicily Lemons [illegible] and [illegible] boxes do. Oranges [illegible] cash, ⅌ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce, quiet, and steady in price. Sales 9,000 bushels, including fair Western Red, club, at $1 80 ⅌ bushel. Rye is salable and firm; 3,500 bushels [illegible] chiefly at $1 [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue scarce, inactive and nominal. Oats are very moderately inquired for, and are heavy at 65c.@67c. for Western; 60c.@65c. for State; 50c.@64c. for Jersey; 58c.@62c. for Canadian; and 56c.@60c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Corn is plentier and cheaper. Sales, 37,000 bushels, at 80c.@81½c. for unsound; 84c.@86c. for mixed; 84c.@88c. for yellow, and 88c.@90c. for white, ⅌ bushel.

The Hudson River barges brought down 8,000 bbls. Flour, 11,910 bushels Wheat, 22,400 bushels Corn, and 11,700 bushels Oats, since Friday last.

HAY—There were 400 bales River bought, at 75c.@80c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales transpired, to-day, of 50 bales of last year's growth, at 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Unchanged.

LEAD—Dull and nominal.

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited, at quoted rates. Porto Rico, 60c.@77½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@60c.; Clayed Cuba, 40c.@48c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c.@75c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spirits Turpentine is in request, at 47c.@47½c., but is generally held at 48c. and upward, ⅌ gallon. Common Rosin is sparingly offered, while being in fair demand, and it brings readily $1 85 ⅌ 310 lbs.

OILS—We have heard of no important movements to-day.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request, but at irregular prices. Sales 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $23 25@$23 50 for Mess, here; $22 50 for Mess, deliverable at the option of the seller, within 30 days; and $19 15@$19 30 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, and are worth 10¾c.@11c. for Hams, and 9⅛c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal at 11¼c.@12c. ⅌ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, at former prices. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 14c.@14¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 375 bbls., at $14@$15 for Country Mess; $16@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do. ⅌ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef [illegible] Beef Hams $22 50@$23 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@18c. for new Ohio; 18c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 24c.@26c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 6c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Is in fair demand at full rates—$4 37½@$5 37½ for ordinary to strictly prime, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Continue quiet and unsettled,—parties disagreeing about prices.

TALLOW—Sales of 10,000 lbs. prime were effected at 11¾c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—About 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison were purchased at 31¼c.@32c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were tame and languid. To Liverpool, Cotton, 3s. 6d.@3s. ⅌ bale; Flour, 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 2½d.@3d. ⅌ bushel; Beef, 6d.@9d. ⅌ tierce; Resin, 4½d.@6d. ⅌ barrel; and Heavy Goods, 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.



## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW ILLUSTRATED GUIDE-BOOKS FOR TRAVELERS.
JUST PUBLISHED BY
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APPLETONS' ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK
OF AMERICAN TRAVEL.

A full and reliable guide by railway, steamboat, and stage, to cities, towns, waterfalls, mountains, rivers, lakes, hunting and fishing grounds, watering places, Summer resorts, and all scenes and objects of importance and interest in the United States and British Provinces. By T. ADDISON RICHARDS, N. A. With careful maps of all parts of the country, and pictures of famous places and scenes, from original drawings by the author and other artists. Engraved on wood by Whitney and Jocelyn.

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BROWNE ON THE STATUTE OF FRAUDS.

A Treatise on the Construction of the Statute of Frauds, as in force in England and the United States; with an Appendix containing the existing English and American Statutes. By CAUSTEN BROWNE, Esq., of the Boston Bar, $10, $6, and $5.

This book aims to present a full view of the Law, as held by the English and American Courts, upon the construction of the Statute 29 Car. 11, Cap. 3, with the *modifications under which it has been adopted in the different States* of the Union. Comprising the latest rulings in both Countries, with an Appendix, giving an analytical view of the English and American enactments, with their successive alterations. Just published by

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

THE NEW-YORK ENGINEER, MACHINISTS' AND IRON-FOUNDERS' JOURNAL for July, is now ready.
JOHN HILLYER,
No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.
ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, FARMERS' CLUB—*Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway,* on TUESDAY, July 7, at noon. Subjects—*The Manipulation of Ground for Crops—The best Succession of Crops, and Ammonia.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$30 REWARD.—STRAYED OR TAKEN FROM the premises of the subscriber on the night of July 4, a light gray horse, about sixteen hands high, 8 years old, with a wart under the tail, rather stout built and long tail. The above reward will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to his recovery. H. S. HAYWARD, at Elizabeth, N. J., or No. 99 Wall-st., New-York.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

MASSER'S CELEBRATED FIVE MINUTE ICE FREEZER, *freezes* cream in that time smoother and lighter than any other patent; with it, the best Ice Cream can be made for less than twenty-five cents a quart, and with no more trouble than to make a rice pudding. For sale wholesale and retail at the manufacturer's prices, by STEPHEN WM. SMITH, at the House-furnishing Warerooms, No. 564 Broadway, 3d door above Spring street, where a fine assortment of general house furnishing goods is always on hand.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTROPLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS. For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 344 (old No. 4) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

SUTTON, THE JOB PRINTER, HAS JUST added to his extensive stock of type a large assortment of the latest styles, and is now prepared to execute orders for printing, at his old stand, No. 143 Fulton-st., at short notice, and cheap for cash. N. B.—Cards printed as low as $1 50 per 1,000.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must have their certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LEAKY ROOFS—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight and painted with the Patent Cement Roof Paint. One coat equal to 5 of common paint; price 1 cent per square foot. Apply at No. [illegible] Fulton-st., basement.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.—JUST received, a very fine assortment of [illegible] drawing instruments, which will be sold at very reasonable prices. W. SCHAUB, No. [illegible] Bowery.

## DRY GOODS.

ONE WEEK MORE FOR CHEAP DRY GOODS.

As the builders are not prepared to commence alterations before Monday, the 13th,

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS will keep their Canal-st. store open until SATURDAY next, when it must be closed to rebuild. They will offer all goods at the lowest prices possible.

LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BAREGE ROBES, SILKS, RIBBONS, SHAWLS, and an immense assortment of embroidered collars, sets, bands, &c.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st.,
4 doors from Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES WITH RICH CHINTZ FLOUNCES.
Comprising some of the most Beautiful and favorite styles,
Will be sold for $12.
Styles of the season,
Former price $16.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

COLLARS, EMBROIDERED SETS, AND BANDS.
EMBROIDERED SWISS AND JACONET SETS.
Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet Collars, Bands and Flouncings, for Basques, in every style, selling off below cost of importation, by BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, BASQUES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Are selling off
The balance of their stock
Of Embroideries, Laces and Basques
Below cost of importation.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK AND LINEN DUSTERS,
For $1 50 each,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS
Selling off at a great reduction
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS,
Selling at 50 per cent less than former prices,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS—
Our stock is now
Being offered at an immense
Reduction in price
To close the season.
Paris mantillas,
No. 361 Broadway.
GEORGE BULPIN.

THE "IPHIGENIE" CIRCULAR,
A new and beautiful garment,
In black and white check,
at $8.
A large variety will be opened
on Monday, June 29,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

THE "BERENICE" CIRCULAR AT $5,
Novel in style and material,
Being of beautiful clouded Nankanett,
Will be opened on Monday, June 29,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING WRAPPERS—
In black and white check,
$2 50, $3, $4.
BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY. —All the rich Ribbons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Fringes, and Silks in the store No. 387 Broadway, are now going at the greatest unheard-of sacrifice, to close all the rich Goods remaining from this Spring season.

Mr. LICHTENSTEIN has just received a new assortment of choice broad Sash Ribbons; also, choice Ribbon for ladies' head ornaments, in great variety.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India Goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway. N.B.—Am. Indian fancy work, &c.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, desire to let with board some of their rooms. Address box No. 1861 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY, WHOSE HUSband is in the Government service and consequently much of the time from home, desires board for herself, child and nurse in a quiet and respectable private family. No objection to going to a neighboring village or the country. *References given. Address, stating terms, &c.,* COMFORT, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may find pleasant accommodations in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., above Clinton-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. A good modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Location fine and airy. Inquire at No. 49 Concord-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a pleasant and convenient location, and where there are but few boarders; below 14th-st. preferred. Address C. S. B., *Times* Office.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET.—A PRIVATE family having taken this first-class house, and having more room than they require for their own use, would be pleased to accommodate a couple of married or single gentlemen with full or partial board and with furnished or unfurnished rooms, single or in suites. Those wishing the comforts of a pleasant home may apply as above. The house contains gas, bath, and all the modern improvements.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD.—CAN BE OBTAINED at the capacious mansion of EDWARD POST, near the seashore, at Bellport, L. I. The amusements are fishing, bathing, sailing and riding. The terms are moderate, and the means of access by the steamer *Screamer*, foot of Robinson-st., tri-weekly, and twice a day by the Long Island Railroad, through in 2½ hours. No musquitoes, a good table and airy sleeping apartments.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES OR individuals wishing to obtain board in the country, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, in a healthy location, 3 hours' ride from the City by New-York and Harlem Railroad; good stabling for horses, plenty of fruit, milk, &c. Terms reasonable. Can give good City references. For further particulars address C. H. BELDING, Dover Plains.

BOARD IN YONKERS.—A WIDOW LADY will take as Summer boarders one or two families. The house, which she alone occupies, is finely situated near the Railroad Dépôt and the rooms are large and airy, and will be let at moderate terms. For particulars, address Mrs. C. PRACE, Yonkers Post Office, N. Y.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Belmont Hotel and Heath House is now open for the reception of visitors. Communication by Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Cortlandt-st.
CHARLES STRINGER, and
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietors.

SUMMER BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in one of the most beautiful and healthy locations, and within an hour's ride of the City, desires to procure boarders of respectability for the Summer. Apply at No. 46 West 24th-st.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well-known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place a delightful contrast.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A SMALL PRIvate family occupying a house in Yonkers, beautifully situated near the Railroad Dépôt, will accomodate one or two families as summer boarders. References exchanged. Address Mrs. WATTS, Yonkers P. O. N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY C. VALENTINE, stage proprietor, Glen Cove Landing. City references—WM. H. TOWNSEND, No. 10 Warren-st.; JOS. H. TOWNSEND, No. 101 Greenwich-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a retail watch and jewelry store, which has been established seven years, in one of the best locations out of Broadway. The above store has a good trade, a splendid run of watch work and jobbing, enough to pay all expenses. The proprietor will dispose of all or part of the stock, as may be desired. Capital required, from $2,000 to $5,000. The most satisfactory reasons given for selling. Rent very low. Address BURLINGTON, *Times* office, for two days.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES *of a Flour and Feed Store,* in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Address S. C. D., *Times* office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE best Tea and Coffee stores in the City, in an excellent location, has been established 12 years, and does a family and wholesale business. This is a fine chance, and will be sold right, with or without the stock. For further particulars address TEAS, New-York *Daily Times*.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 116 Water-st., New-York.
E. P. FLAGLER.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE IN ONE OF THE best locations for wholesale and retail trade in the City; doing a handsome business and will be sold cheap on account of other engagements. Inquire at No. 265 Washington-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FEED store, with stock and fixtures, horse and wagon, will be sold cheap if applied for this week. Apply to OLIVER S. POWELL, No. 121 Delancey-st., or of H. V. STEERS, No. 151 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the boot and shoe store No. 101 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. A good location for a first-class trade. Address N. D. TERMES, Agent.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR A [illegible] preserver, an [illegible] others. Apply to the patentee, [illegible] No. 3 2d-av., City of New-York.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL excellent cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses and girls for housework. Ladies in want of good domestics will find here servants of every description, with reliable references, and thoroughly competent to fulfil their duties with credit to themselves and satisfaction to their employers. Apply at the American and Foreign Employment Agency, No. 50 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A THOROUGHgoing experienced woman to cook, wash and iron, or housework, in a small family; is a good cook and baker; makes excellent biscuit; obliging and highly recommended by her late employer as a trustworthy and faithful servant, willing to do all she can to please. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 7th av., near [illegible]-st., till engaged.

WANTED—BY TWO WOMEN, FULLY COMPETENT, with excellent City references, situations in the City or country; one as cook, will do part of the washing and ironing, in style, understands meats and poultry; the other as regular laundress, does up shirts and finery in style. Wages $8 a month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as a first-class cook in a private family; she understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has the best of city reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 63 23d-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Newport preferred.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would go as laundress; will go in the country; has first-class references. Also, by a very nice young German girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter, or in a small family would do housework. Good references. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY OF good education and pleasing address, as seamstress and companion, or as superintendent of a widower's establishment, with one or two children, having filled for five years a similar situation; best of reference. Address N. B. G., No 23 Day-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young man 26 years of age; he is a careful driver and good groom, and if the gentleman has a yacht he can sail it well. No objection if the gentleman live up the river 15 or 20 miles. Good references given. Address New-York *Daily Times*.
J. DAVEY.

WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE young man, (German,) who is a good penman and speaks and writes the English language fluently, wishes to find employment in a respectable law office, with the view of studying law. No compensation or salary asked for the first year. Address LAWYER, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a respectable young woman, or as chambermaid; wouldn't object to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference; apply at No. 362 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

WANTED.—A LITERARY GENTLEMAN OF good qualifications and experience, being disengaged, desires employment in connection with a daily or weekly journal or other periodical. Address H. R. W., Box No. 4,197 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork or plain sewing and take care of children, or do the housework of a small, plain family. No objection to the country. Good reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 16 Essex-st., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTEStant young women, one as cook, laundress, or to do general housework; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by a nice girl of 15. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR SERVANT, A SITuation as [illegible] four years' reference [illegible] Address or call at No. [illegible] Court-st. for three days, [illegible] Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; understands her business perfectly. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 463 Greenwich-st., near Canal-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English woman as laundress or chambermaid in a first-class family. Apply for two days at the Employment office, in basement of church, No. 27 6th-st.

A SOPRANO SINGER, WHO HAS HAD three years' experience in a single quartette choir, would accept a similar situation. Address L. J. A., *Times* office.

SERVANTS IN EVERY CAPACITY—SUITAble for private houses, hotels and saloons, can now be found in great variety at No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 359 Bowery, near 4th-st. The attention of house-keepers is requested.
C. MASON.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1826, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE waiter, (Protestant,) with good City references from his last situation wants an engagement in a gentleman's family. Would go in the country for the Summer months. Understands his business thoroughly. Address H. W., Union-square Post-Office, for two days.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER, IMMEDIATELY in an importing and jobbing house, an American. One who is fully competent and can give undoubted references as to honesty and ability; to such a liberal salary will be paid. Address box No. 2,634 lower Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A DENTIST IN THIS CITY, AN assistant of experience who is either a good surgical or mechanical dentist, or both. Address OPERATOR, Chatham-square Post-Office, giving age, how long a dentist, salary expected, etc.

WANTED—A MAN OF INTEGRITY AND INdustry who is thoroughly acquainted with buying and selling stationery, and is a good Book-keeper. If a printer and an fait at estimates, better still. Direct to "ARABESQUE," *Times* office, to-day.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN fully qualified and competent to take the charge of a first class retail store may apply to WM. B. FREEMAN, No. 364 4th-av., cor. 24th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO the work in a small family of three persons only. Address, with references, Box No. 136 Brooklyn Post-Office, stating where she can be seen, &c.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK of a small private family; wages $6 per month. Apply at No. 183 East Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Apply at No. 54 Hammond-st.

A MAIL CLERK WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, (American,) nineteen or twenty years of age, who writes a rapid hand, to assist on the mails of a morning paper; one who has had some experience preferred. Address "Mails," New-York *Express* Office.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS FOR A COUNtry road, 4 brakemen, 3 baggagemen, a clerk for a steamer, a clerk for a shipping office; 1 man to drive an express wagon, 5 porters for stores, and 3 clerks for a temperance grocery store. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

## TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W. Boston, Mass., or to E. HITCHINGS, No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

## INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 129 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Esq., Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the Principals.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS IN BROOKLYN.—A Professor of the French language, of great experience and success in teaching, being engaged since five years with two schools in Brooklyn, has now a few hours at his disposal, and respectfully offers his services to the principals of institutions, or to persons who desire to learn that language. The best references as to capability and character can be given. Apply to B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway.

ELEGANT WRITING GUARANTEED TO ALL, OLD AND YOUNG.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand-training, No. 609 Broadway, removes all stiffness or trembling from every hand, and makes better business writers in 10 lessons than the old systems do in 10 months. Two $5 seats vacant. Full commercial course, bookkeeping, writing, and arithmetic, $15. Private lessons given.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—SUMMER TERM OF Elm Park Institute, Litchfield, Conn., commences July 9. Location, the healthiest in the Union; instruction, thorough; discipline, strict; accommodations, superior, and terms moderate—four hours by Railroad from New-York. Address Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and C. A. SWIFT, A. B., Principals.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—MALE AND FEMALE.—Board and tuition $126 per year. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano, music, painting and modern languages. Address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PREMIUM HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERB pair of English and Morgan horses, raised and broken by myself. They are 16 hands high, weigh 1,100 pounds each; are of a rich glossy black color, and perfectly matched in every particular. They are very fast, high mettled horses, and probably have no superior in the New-England States; at three years old they received premiums at the Middlesex County and United States Fairs. (See Journal of the United States Agricultural Society for 1856, pages 90 and 195.) J. A. HARWOOD, Littleton, Mass.

FOR SALE—A DOCTOR'S WAGON, VERY cheap, a sound, easy and substantial Phaeton, or Doctor's Wagon. Inquire at the stable of H. BILL, No. 63 Crosby near Bleecker-street.

TO WOOD-ENGRAVERS.—PHOTOGRAPHS on wood, suitable for engraving. [illegible] Price's patent process, at No. 99 Fulton-st., fourth floor.
C. J. E. WATERS & CO.

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

WATER-POWER, &c. AND [illegible] ON CONNECTICUT RIVER FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The proprietors of the Upper Locks and Canals of Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire, Mass., offer for sale their lands and water power at Turner's Falls, in Montague, Mass., at a price greatly below their true value. The Connecticut River has a fall at this point of over 30 feet, and the water power at all times ever. Connected with the premises are about [illegible] acres of land, [illegible] acres of which are well [illegible], dwelling houses and a sawmill. It is believed that no such unoccupied water-power can be found in the New-England States. No dam is absolutely necessary, the natural fall can be used for a distance of 3½ miles at a very trifling cost. In the hands of enterprising men a small outlay [illegible] many fold in a very short time. The whole property is offered at a very low figure, and on accommodating terms for payment, as it is the determination of the owners to close the concern. For particulars, apply to WENDELL T. DAVIS, Greenfield, Mass.; W. A. REYNOLDS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PROPERTY—THE house and plot of land occupied by the subscriber for the last 20 years. The lot is 150 feet front by 200 deep, and has streets of good breadth on three sides of the same. The substratum being gravel, the cellars are always dry and the water of good quality. The buildings are substantial, spacious and in good repair, and can very conveniently accommodate two families. They contain, beside pantries and closets, 20 rooms, six of which measure 16 by 18 feet, and would furnish [illegible] for a boarding school. There are two wells of water, two cisterns, ice house and stables, &c., a good variety of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. The site is central, and will compare favorably with any other in town. Lowest price $8,000. Inquire of R. PLATT, Jr., Ocean Bank, New-York, or CHAS. DAVIS, M. D., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, a brick house, containing 10 rooms, pleasantly located on high ground in the village of Sing Sing—Lot 65x160—has plenty of grape vines, currants, raspberries, quinces and pears. Also, fine garden and good well-water, cistern, &c. Ten trains daily by Hudson River Railroad. Apply to JOHN CHADEAYNE, Sing Sing, or CHARLES E. MILLER, No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 150 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—A four-story brown-stone, first-class house for sale. Has all the modern improvements and is strictly a first-class house. Has just been painted and frescoed throughout in the best manner, and is in complete order. The lot is 25x120 feet. To be sold as the owner is about to remove from the City. Immediate possession given. The house can be seen from 9 to 12 or from 1 to 6 P. M. Apply at No. 21 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE.—EIGHT LOTS CORNER OF 54th-st. and 5th-av.; 4 on 5th-av., and 4 on 54th-st. Also, 5 lots north side 57th-st., 125 feet west from 5th-av. Also, 7 lots north east corner 5th-av. and 49th-st., opposite the Columbia College grounds. Terms liberal. Address C. F. PFIFFER, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN the three-story brick house No. 98 Deane-st., near Hoyt, with gas and all modern improvements. Rent $350. Newly painted inside and out. Apply to No. 156 Water-st., E. L. SMITH. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot at the southeasterly corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av.; house just finished and contains all modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE VACANT LOTS AND houses and lots in the XIVth Ward of Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) on favorable terms, situated on 1st and 2d sts. and North 8th, North 9th and North 10th sts. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

HOMES FOR THE MECHANIC AND WORKINGMAN.—Lots $100 to $250, in payments of $5 to $10 monthly, South Melrose, Port Morris, East Morrisania, &c. Ten minutes' walk to the Harlem Ferry, to Peck-slip, 2d-av., 3d-av. and 4th-av. road stations. Apply to ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

## HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 218 WEST 28TH-ST., on an unexpired lease, at a very low rent; it is a fine house, three story and basement, with all the modern improvements, situated opposite a large private park. It may be seen any day from 10 to 3 o'clock. Apply to J. M. EMERSON & CO., No. 10 Spruce-st.

TO LET—IN 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., a genteel three-story and basement house No. 161 18th st. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to T. S. HALL, No. 71 East 18th-st.

TO LEASE OR LET—THE DWELLING house No. 8 Wooster-st., near Canal-st., for a dwelling, or for manufacturing purposes. Additional ground can be had with it.
MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 6 Wooster-st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year Le Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULton-st., running through to No. 43 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE FIRST-class house No. 220 4th-st., west of and near Broadway. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire at the house, or of No. 14 East 28th-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BUILDING NO. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverly-place. Apply to EDWARD L. LYNCH, No. 63 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICE TO LET—LARGE AND AIRY, AT NO. 65 Nassau-st.

## FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—370 acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2½ to 3 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about 200 acres under cultivation with good and convenient dwellings, barns, out houses, orchard, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and is offered in separate portions if required. The above lands will be sold at a bargain—one-half to two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to J. B. BURROWS, Mayville; WESTERVELT & CORWIN, No. 208 Front-st., or W. W. HAWKINS, No. 284 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES OF LAND, 11 MILES from Jersey City, on the Erie Railroad, and 4 minutes' walk from Hyler's Dépôt, in the village of Passaic, with a stately and commodious dwelling, with out-houses, with modern improvements, with all the varieties of fruits. The place is not excelled for natural advantages, fishing, sailing, &c. Apply to J. M. HOWE, No. 287 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

VALUABLE NO. 1 FARM AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—One hundred and forty-seven acres, under the *highest state of cultivation*, and highly manured; 15 wood, 6 locust timber, and 13 in orchard of the best grafted fruit. The buildings and outhouses are large and extensive; the hay crop is immense; the situation delightful with fine views of the Bay and Sound; only 14 miles from New-York by boat and railroad.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, with a new modern-built two-story house and outbuildings, lying on the west side of Hempstead Harbor, opposite Glenwood Steamboat landing, Manhasset, Long Island. Apply on the premises, or to E. C. UNDERHILL, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FARM WANTED—A SMALL FARM, SUITable for a gentleman's residence, with good building and out-houses. It must be in a pleasant and healthy location, and contiguous to schools and churches. For a place that will suit, good three-story brick houses, well located in Brooklyn, will be given in exchange. Address M., Box No. 1,555 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 31 ACRES, WITH good two-story cottage, well shaded and pleasantly situated, two barns and other out-buildings, in Upper Rahway, N. J.; ten minutes' walk from dépôt, and one hour from New-York. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

## STEAM POWER.

HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, in sizes to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS.—Also a store on Walker-st., at low rents, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

## FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 286 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE —Superb suites in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country.
J. B. FRENDER.

## LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

COAL CARTS WANTED.—EIGHT OR TEN coal carts, either new or second-hand. Address stating price and where to be seen, Box No. 2,338 Post-Office, New-York.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE [illegible] for sale on accommodating [illegible] of Fishkill, and within [illegible] station, Hudson River Railroad, [illegible] North and South, stop. The premises comprise [illegible] of land, [illegible] all in a high state of cultivation; a fine Gothic house, with all the modern improvements; kitchen range, furnace, &c., [illegible] commodious out-buildings, &c.; [illegible] ice of fine quality, (taken from the [illegible]) [illegible] orchard of all kinds of fruit; an excellent [illegible] ragus, strawberries, and red Antwerp raspberries [illegible] a great abundance of [illegible] fruit in the season. The beauty and healthfulness of [illegible] within the immediate vicinity [illegible] der this an unusually desirable opportunity [illegible] ing houses in the country. [illegible] cently erected in the village [illegible] out much expense, introduced into the house [illegible] and residence offer, is added a luxury [illegible] [illegible] removed to the West, and [illegible] business in the East, the terms will be [illegible] [illegible] from the day of sale. For [illegible] and explicit, or a view of the [illegible] subscriber at the Bank of Fishkill, or [illegible] Esq. (Sheel & Van Valkenburgh), No. 21 [illegible] York.
JAMES E. VAN STEENBURGH.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY [illegible] dence, 16 miles from the city, [illegible] and, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, and [illegible] Riverdale Station. The house is large and [illegible] for a gentleman's residence, finely [illegible] surrounded by forest trees, [illegible] land, with a good garden. It commands [illegible] health and good society. Inquire at No. [illegible] Court or J. ODELL, near the premises. [illegible] changed for a good house in the city.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR RENT OR SALE—In Orange, N. J., only [illegible] minutes [illegible] Orange dépôt, and within [illegible] of the station. The house is entirely new, [illegible] rooms, cellar and attic, with kitchen range, [illegible] and other conveniences. It commands [illegible] of the mountain and is in a very healthy [illegible] neighborhood. Possession given immediately. For particulars, apply at once to C. M. SAXTON & CO., Agricultural Book Publishers, No. 140 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER [illegible] miles above Yonkers, [illegible] together with a first-class dwelling, [illegible] modern improvements and conveniences, [illegible] and built in the best manner for the owner's [illegible] premises are a new carriage-house, [illegible] &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find [illegible] ing the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

HUDSON RIVER VILLA SITES FOR SALE —From 16 to 50 acres of land, [illegible] beautifully situated on the east bank of the river, 32 miles from the City, distant 1 mile from dépôt; on the property are some beautiful views of the Hudson, [illegible] and surrounding scenery; [illegible] wooded; also, a farm with a river-view, [illegible] price $250 per acre. Apply to G. H. [illegible], No. [illegible] Pine-st., (basement,) from 10 to 3 o'clock.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—NEAR PATchogue, L. I., at a great sacrifice; 250 acres, with large mansion and [illegible] out-buildings, which cost the owner over $12,000, will be sold at much less than cost and on very easy terms. Fine land and bay fishing and oysters and clams in abundance. Location perfectly healthy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIfully situated, among the hills, about [illegible] miles from town, by railroad, and three minutes' walk from the dépôt; a beautiful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 20 acres; good house, abundant outbuildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story, front.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE—The residence of the late ABRAHAM COVINGTON, consisting of 9 acres of land, a good house and barn, with new and substantial improvements; a good apple orchard and a choice variety of other fruits. Inquire of G. GATTY, No. 1,063 Broadway, New-York, or upon the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT AT OYSTER BAY, L. I. —For sale, or will be leased on favorable terms. The premises consist of 30 acres, on which are a modern Gothic cottage and numerous out-buildings, all of them nearly new and in excellent repair. The location is very healthy and easy of access to the City. Inquire of A. MONILAWS, No. 3 Lafayette-place.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF ABOUT eight acres of land, in Orange County, N. Y., two and a half miles from Middletown, on the Erie Railroad, sixty-seven miles from New-York City; a large dwelling, barn and stable, an orchard of grafted fruit trees, shade and [illegible] Inquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, Undertaker, Middletown, [illegible] Carpet-bag Factory, or E. ROBINSON, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

A COMPLETE SUMMER-HOUSE ABOVE the Highlands, scenery unsurpassed, [illegible] passed and especially adapted to families; water excellent; vegetables raised, pot boughs; fruits of all kinds, choice and abundant. Interview and [illegible] at No. 306 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A NEAT two-story house, with kitchen attached, [illegible] barn, and three or four acres of land, [illegible] of fruit trees, situated about three-fourths of a mile from Williams Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire at No. [illegible] Chatham-st.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., A GOOD sized stone cottage with a large garden and a [illegible] lot adjoining. An omnibus line for Green Point passes the house hourly, and a steamboat for the City four times daily. Apply to EBENEZER STEVENS & SONS, No. 105 Water-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT STAPLETON, Staten Island, midway between Vanderbilt and Stapleton Ferries, two very desirable country residences, stable, fruit trees, &c., not more than three minutes' walk to either Ferry. Inquire at HOAGLAND'S HOTEL, at Stapleton Landing. Possession immediately.

TO LET AT YONKERS—FOR THE SUMMER or year, a well-furnished and first-class house, containing 13 rooms. Apply to P. NODINE, on the premises; Dr. WHEELER, corner of Broadway and Broome-st.; or to C. G. THOMPSON, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT—SITUATED in the Hudson Highlands, nearly opposite West Point, with six acres of land. For full particulars, apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House, entrance on Vesey-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEhold furniture, velvet carpets, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, solid silver ware, [illegible] &c. THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 220 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., will be sold the entire elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting of costly velvet and Brussels carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificent carved frames, covered in satin and silk plush; solid rosewood centre and side tables; rosewood etageres, with rich plate glass doors and back; oil-paintings, French plate mirrors; superior rosewood pianoforte, with solid pearl keys, silk and satin brocade window curtains, with heavy lace do.; elegant rosewood secretary bookcase; together with all the dining-room and chamber furniture, crockery, China ware, glass ware, solid silver ware, extension table, clocks, solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs and bedding, hair mattresses, carpets, rosewood hall stands, &c. Sale positive.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING [illegible] Stocks at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, at 12½ o'clock, namely:

$50,000 Virginia 6s. Coupon Bonds, 1886 and 1887.
$45,000 Louisiana 6s Coupon Bonds, 1881, [illegible] and '86.
$6,000 Tennessee 6s Coupon Bonds, [illegible]
$51,000 California 7s Coupon Bonds, 1881 and 1870.

These stocks will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to establish a General System of Banking," said stocks being the assets of the Stock Security Bank, Danville, Illinois, now in liquidation. JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor of the State of Illinois.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY auction on WEDNESDAY, July 8, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Private Library of a gentleman leaving the City. Among them are a curious Scrap-Book, made during the war with Napoleon; History of the Bonaparte Family; the Book of Job, old English version; New-Granada; Botany of the United States; History of Richard I.; Henry IV.; Life of Tallyrand; Wang, Chief of the Chinese Empire; Brazil and La Plata; Seneca; Rivers; Englishmen in Kansas; [illegible] Devil Chronicle; Euripides; Government; Chaldaica; Lindley's Flora Medicus; large collection of very rare works, some of which cannot be found in print. Also, a lot of furniture and fancy goods.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell by order of the assignees of J. B. COOK, at No. 554 Broadway, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 9th and 10th July, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of cabinet furniture at above, embracing every variety of parlor, dining, library and *bedroom furniture in rosewood,* oak, mahogany and walnut, &c.; also, the unfinished stock, fixtures, &c.

N. B.—The lease of the above premises with the building will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange, of which due notice will be given.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SOLD FOR ACcount of whom it may concern, on THURSDAY, July 9, 1857, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a large bay carriage horse, about 16 hands high, and 8 years old, sold without reserve. Also, a very handsome black horse, 14½ hands high, 6 years old, of great endurance and warranted sound and kind in all harness. The owner thinks he can trot in 3 minutes; has never been trained.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, BOOKS, &c.—THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by TUNIS MORRELL, auctioneer, at No. [illegible] Broadway. The attention of speculators in the above as well as all disposed to attend, is called to this sale, which shall give entire satisfaction to all the purchasers. Examine previously.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCtion, TUESDAY, July 7, at [illegible] o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., [illegible] rockaway, moving glass all round, for [illegible] made by one of the best [illegible] makers.

A pair of dark chestnut colored carriage horses, [illegible] hands high, well matched.

JOHN A. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, at 11 o'clock, at the office of [illegible] No. [illegible] Cliff-st., for account of a former purchaser, a large lot of refined sugars and sugar-house [illegible] Terms cash.

New-York Daily Times.
NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1857.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The death of Governor MARCY appears to have been occasioned by heart disease. The Albany [illegible] of yesterday states that he visited Albany on Friday, and was then apparently in excellent health and buoyant spirits. It was only within a [illegible] of his death that he became conscious of [illegible] of the heart, and the symptoms of the disease had not been such as to occasion alarm [illegible] himself or his friends.

Our special correspondent, writing on board the [illegible] steam frigate *Niagara*, sends us some interesting particulars concerning the progress of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. On the 20th of June the alterations to the *Niagara* were completed, and on the same day she left for Liverpool, where she arrived on Monday, the 22d. Here, again, the officers met with a most kindly reception from the citizens. The shipment of the cable on board the *Niagara* was to have been completed on the [illegible] ult. There have been already [illegible] on board the *Agamemnon* over ninety miles [illegible], but the *Niagara*, being able to receive [illegible] both abaft and before, will, it is [illegible], take it in more speedily than her consort can.

Our Paris correspondent, in a letter published in this morning's impression, gives an interesting account of the elections in France, and the way they are managed under Imperial *surveillance*. Of the late elections it is known that out of the [illegible] electoral districts of Paris, seven government candidates were successful, and though three opposition candidates had a greater number of votes than their adversaries, it was uncertain whether they had an absolute majority sufficient to secure their election.

The steamer *Illinois* left this port at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Aspinwall, with four hundred passengers and a large quantity of freight. Among the passengers was Hon. WM. E. VENABLE, of North Carolina, recently appointed U. S. Minister, resident near the Government of Guatemala, who is on his way to his post *via* the Isthmus. We understand that he has been instructed to solicit the good offices of the Government of Guatemala in favor of an early reopening of the Nicaragua Transit Route.

The feeling in the South against the course adopted by Gov. WALKER in Kansas grows more bitter. A public meeting has been held in Montgomery, Ala., at which violent resolutions, denunciatory of the Governor, were adopted, and inflammatory speeches made. LAWRENCE M. KEITT, of South Carolina, late the colleague of PRESTON S. BROOKS, has published a letter in which Gov. WALKER is abused without stint.

DAVID R. ATCHISON, of Kansas notoriety, has written a letter to friends in South Carolina, virtually abandoning the field. He says it is evident the South is no match for the North in Kansas, and that the latter contributes ten dollars where the former gives one for the support of its cause.

It has remained for the present generation to witness the practical demonstration of the fact that Niagara River is navigable for steamers from the city of Buffalo to the village of Niagara Falls, and yesterday navigation was formally opened between the two places, with ceremonies appropriate to the occasion. Three steamers, loaded with people, traversed the distance from the Great Hydraulic Canal to Buffalo, and were received by an immense concourse of people, with cheering and the firing of cannon.

The course of Rev. Dr. ROSS and his supporters in seceding from the New School Assembly at Cleveland, meets the marked disapprobation of the majority of the Presbyterian Church in the South. The *Southern Presbyterian*, published at Charleston, as the organ of the Church in the South, has a sharp article on Dr. ROSS, declining to accept his leadership.

Another awful poisoning case has occurred in Massachusetts. The entire family of Mr. JOHN JONES, living at Randolph, were made very sick with arsenic, but by the intervention of prompt measures of relief their lives were saved. Miss LEONORA ANN HUNT, 22 years of age, was arrested on the charge of administering the poison.

The Mayor sent a message to the Board of Aldermen last evening, stating that "one of the atrocious laws" passed by the late Legislature had been declared constitutional, and calling upon the interior of the State for sympathy. Ten thousand copies were ordered to be printed. He also sent in a communication in favor of a time and weather observatory on the Battery. Resolutions were offered in favor of putting the property of the old Police Department into the hands of the new Commissioners, for their use. They were debated at length, and finally referred to a Committee to report on Wednesday evening. A resolution empowering the Mayor to send some one to invite those having control of the *Great Eastern* to make this her first destination, and appropriating $2,500 to defray expenses, was offered and postponed for two days. Mr. CHARLES DEVLIN, as Street Commissioner, sent in two appointments of Surveyors, which were confirmed, and then the Board adjourned to 5 o'clock this evening.

A large amount of business was transacted by the Board of Councilmen on Monday. The decease of the late Secretary of State was noted in an official and becoming manner. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Clerk of the Chief of Police to retain the property of the City, and referred to the Committee on Police. Another resolution as to the payment of the disbanded Police was also referred. The propriety of the erection of a foundling house was referred to the Committee on Almshouses. Upon the question of transferring the police stations to the Metropolitan Police there was an animated debate. The question will be reported upon on Wednesday. The Board divided on the question of adjournment very repeatedly in order to defeat the effort of Mr. HOWARD's friends to bring up the final passage of the bill increasing his salary as Chief Engineer. Ultimately the measure was adopted by 32 to 12, after 4½ hours session and 80 divisions.

After the surprise with which citizens read the news that terrible riots had been raging Saturday and Sunday in the 6th, 7th and 13th Wards, of course they could talk of nothing else. But there was nothing occurring throughout the day to heighten the excitement. No military were in sight nor did the late battle ground present any unwonted appearance. Two of the wounded at the Sunday riot died at the New York Hospital yesterday—WM. BUCKLEY, a boy, and THOS. C. SMITH, making the number of the dead eight in all. The rest of the wounded do moderately well. Coroner CONNERY held inquests upon two of the killed—CAHILL and PERTONEY—in neither case was any evidence elicited to fasten the guilt upon the persons by whom the fatal shots were fired. A jury was impanneled by the same Coroner, to examine into the cause of the death of WM. BUCKLEY, a boy about 13 years of age, who died at the Hospital at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon. Coroner PERRY began an inquest at Bellevue Hospital upon three others of the dead, but adjourned it over. The cannon captured in Bayard street, Saturday night, is yet at the arsenal. It has been ascertained that it was stolen from the blacksmith's shop of a man named WALKER, who had just repaired it. The row on the line of the Second-avenue railroad on Sunday evening was not so bad as at first reported, though two conductors and one driver were badly bruised by the rascals who drove them from their [illegible] visited the head-quarters of Engine Company No. 21 and informed them [illegible] which he gave no credence, that they intended to make an attack in [illegible]-street. They most distinctly denied any such intention, and denounced the report as a reflection upon the fair fame of their organization. The 6th Regiment were ordered to report for duty and were at the arsenal early in the evening and throughout the night ready for an emergency.

The Police force detailed at the old Quarantine to guard the Hospital buildings against the threats to demolish them have been dismissed, from the fact that since the service of the Commissioners of Emigration of a notice upon the Sheriff of Richmond County to protect the buildings, the County is responsible for their safety.

The Commissioners of Health arranged to make a trip, yesterday, down the bay on board the steamship *Illinois*, but on account of the prospect of a foggy day the same was postponed till the 20th inst. It was the intention to return by a pilot boat and reconnoitre the lower Quarantine anchorage and Sequine's Point. As it was, the Commissioners contented themselves with a repast at the old Hospital, and demolition of "Hospital Ducks."

The Board of Supervisors last evening took up the financial communication from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners and referred it to the Police Committee. The same that, some time ago, they refused to hear read.

The following notice comes to us from E. E. McCONNELL, Chairman of the Committee. The display of fireworks which was postponed in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather will take place on Tuesday Evening, July 7, weather permitting, or on the first fair evening thereafter.

There was very little work done in the way of cleaning streets last week, the rain preventing it. The returns at the City Inspector's Office show that 8,774 loads of ashes, garbage, and dirt, were removed, of which only 4,874 was street-dirt and manure. A demonstration was made, yesterday, on the thick mud in Beekman-street, and REYNOLDS' carts carried it away. From Nassau down to Cliff-street the cobble-stones shine as they have not for months before.

The expense of providing new Station-Houses for the police in this City is estimated at $400,000. The Commissioners, however, express no fears of being obliged to saddle the City with this enormous expense.

There was a great crowd at Mr. BEECHER's Church on Sunday evening. The reverend gentleman denounced the corruption, profligacy and selfishness of the executive Government of New-York in severe terms. Into emigrant runners, sailors' boarding housekeepers and the Christian hypocrites, who tolerated such villains, he threw hot shot. Mayor WOOD (though not by name) and officials of his sort he eloquently exposed. The Commissioners of Emigration he handsomely complimented. Our full report, though minute, lacking Mr. BEECHER's manner, would do the speaker injustice, so we do not print it.

The Court of General Sessions opened for the July term yesterday. JOHN STIEBEL, a German, was convicted of assault and battery. He wounded MARGARET SENNIFIELD with a knife, on the 20th of May last, at No. 83 Houston-street. Sentence was deferred. THEILOR RATHMAN, also a German, was convicted on a charge of robbing the store of MORRIS STOLZ, No. 24 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, of a quantity of wearing apparel, which was found at his boarding-house in Reade-street, in this City. Sentence deferred. Judge RUSSELL occupies the bench this term, and to-day he will deliver a charge to the Grand Jury, which will obtain considerable attention. It will be Judge RUSSELL's greatest literary effort, and will possibly demand a special notice.

E. L. SNOW, a dry goods dealer, doing business at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, was arrested here the other day by Messrs. BOWYER and TABLEY, Independent Policemen, and sent on to Philadelphia, where he stands charged with receiving a large amount of goods stolen from that city.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, JAMES A. CAROLIN, Foreman, turned out last evening, with Mooghan's Band, to receive New-York Hose Company No. 29, who have been on a visit to Albany. They arrived by the cars, with their machine, and were escorted to their quarters.

The bodies of two unknown men were found in the East River yesterday. One appeared to have been that of a person 25, and the other 50 years of age. Inquests were held, and verdicts of "Death from Drowning" rendered.

The Brooklyn Common Council did itself yesterday the decent justice to reconsider the vote of permission to rebuild the cow stables which a kind Providence relieved the Seventh Ward of by fire lately, and referred the matter to the Board of Health. Alderman SCHOLES made some statements concerning this horrible old nuisance that commend themselves to all the people of Brooklyn. It is an outrage for the Common Council to make an exception from the existing law for the purpose of reconstructing so obvious a centre for disease and everything disgusting. We trust the Board of Health will redeem its reputation by prompt action in this matter.

COST OF THE NEW POLICE.—Now that the Metropolitan Police bill has been pronounced constitutional by the Court of Appeals, it is the duty of every citizen not only to obey the law implicitly, but to endeavor to make it as little burdensome as possible to the City.

The law is a very good one, with the exception of a few clerical errors, which occurred probably in the engrossing. It is very comprehensive in its provisions, and among other admirable features is peculiarly considerate to the employes under it. The families of those who lose their lives, or become disabled, in the faithful performance of their duty as policemen, are to be generously provided for. In this respect even many enemies of the act from partisan or other motives, are loud in its praise.

But this humane provision must necessarily become a source of great expense,—a large additional burden on the tax-payer, poor man! who is the last person, in these matters, generally thought of or consulted. Also, he will have to foot the "little bill" for expenses attending the organization and equipment of the force, and last, but by no means least, of providing station-houses.

Mayor WOOD in "General Order, No. 775," destined to be memorable in Municipal history, directs his captains to remain in charge of the Station-houses, up to July 3 in use by the old force, and of all other its "Police property." As City property, we suppose it is his purpose to exclude the new Police from the use of it.

Without questioning, just now, the right thus to divert from its appropriate uses the Police Station-houses and property of the City, what end, we would ask, does such a course answer—what purpose does it accomplish except the gratification of mere malignant spite? Who suffers in consequence? Not the Metropolitan Police. The Act allows the Commissioners to procure anew, if necessary, all suitable accommodations for the force under their charge.

Upon whom, then, does the burden fall of this eccentric action on the part of our Mayor? There is but one answer. It falls on the tax-payer. He not only provides new uniforms, equipment, clubs, and quarters, for the Metropolitan Police, but pays also for laying up in ordinary and protecting the immensely valuable property of the City, precisely adapted for the very same purposes.

We have always supposed that a Mayor and "City Fathers" are provided for public, not private, ends and purposes, but it seems we are under a mistake. These high functionaries have no constituents worth speaking of. The object of the ruling faction in the Common Council appears to be to do as much injury as possible to the City, and to increase to the utmost the cost of organizing the new Police. Perhaps Mr. WOOD and Alderman WILSON think this will be excessively annoying to Messrs. DRAPER, NYE and CHOLWELL; but the special friends of the Mayor, Messrs. ASTOR, BROWN, &c., who are among our largest tax payers, may think it is paying very dearly for their whistle to feed Mayor WOOD's grudges at so costly a rate.

## Mobocracy.

There is certainly a moral of some sort to be deduced from all great disturbances, riots and *émeutes*. Hardly one occurs in any part of the world which does not convey a lesson to somebody. Very few people are supplied with as many lessons of the sort as we are. We have riots and disturbances of all sorts, grievous and disgraceful enough in their way. The only consolation we have in recording or commenting upon them lies in the fact, that, probably, in no part of the world are riots so little significative of the state or feelings of the community at large—so entirely local both in their causes and in their results. An English riot implies, as a general rule, great and wide-spread suffering or discontent—so acute, that the restraints of a strong Government and well-knit aristocracy are insufficient to prevent its boiling over. A French *émeute* is either the herald of revolution, or the attempt of hordes of fanatics to break up the frame-work of society, and imposes upon the nation, *per fas aut nefas*, the wildest "crazes" which the wildest imaginations can conceive. When barricades are erected in the Rue St. Antoine, the world knows that the Government *pro tem.* is resting on an unsteady basis, and that a large portion of the French people is desirous of change. It is hardly necessary to speak of the full force of disturbances in any other European country. In all despotisms, popular outbreak implies not simply the existence of deep-seated discontent, but that the malcontents were growing too strong for their tyrants. It is at once the price and privilege of freedom to indorse turbulence and disorder with impunity. No Frenchman ever crosses the Channel and witnesses the tumult by which an English election is marked without feeling convinced that the Empire is tottering to its fall. No foreigner, we are fully persuaded, ever reads the accounts of riots and bloodshed by which the columns of our own journals are so frequently disgraced, without arriving at the conclusion that all security, both for life and property, is at an end within the limits of this Republic. One must be on the spot and have some insight, however small, into the genius of our institutions, and some familiarity, however slight, with the instincts of the people, to know how little the whole body politic is affected by what are, after all, but scratches on the surface, which a thorn might inflict, or a day might heal.

We desire to guard ourselves expressly in making these remarks, against the imputation of being the apologists of such scandals as those by which our City was disgraced on Saturday and Sunday nights last. There is no way in which armed conflicts between bands of ruffians in our streets in broad noonday can be made to wear any aspect but a discreditable one. But we do wish to have the world know that in all this, so far from buying our freedom too dearly, we could bear twice the amount of rowdyism by which we are at present afflicted, without wishing to sacrifice one jot or tittle of this rude license, in return for the chains, the bayonets, the clean streets and trained police of a "strong government."

We commenced this article by asking if there was nothing to be learned even from these light afflictions; if the police or the citizens can be made no wiser by what occurred on the evening of the Fourth? The only deduction from the rueful premises which the Commissioners seem to have made as yet, is that all grogshops ought to be closed on Sunday. Now we most cordially agree with them regarding the evil worked by leaving drinking saloons open and at hand on that day of the week, when the mass of the poor are most idle and have most money. The authorities undoubtedly do a good work in removing, as far as they can, that species of temptation which doubtless led in the first instance to the recent bloodshed, and supplied fuel after the flame was kindled. But they, as well as the public, would do well to remember that we have not discharged our whole duty towards these men, in depriving them of their only mode of gratification.

The wretched "Dead Rabbits," and "Atlantic Guards," *et hoc genus omne*, poor, ignorant, depraved scoundrels, as they evidently are, are entitled to something more at the hands of the State than a scarcity of whisky, and volleys of musketry. They have grown up, or assembled in our midst, whether with our sanction or without our sanction matters not, with strong passions, abundant animal spirits, and an intense craving for excitement. These are all things which, properly regulated, may be turned to the advantage and not to the detriment of the community. These men need excitement as much as any of us. The gratification which their wild, untrained natures find in strong drink and street-fights, richer and more fortunate men find in the theatre, in hunting, in music, painting, reading and the society of friends, in travel and in the whirl of commerce and of the forum. In shutting up the lager-bier saloon upon the "Dead Rabbit," and shooting him down when he gets up a row in the streets, we virtually consign him to a life of hopeless, unvaried toil, in a narrow den in a vile alley. To be sure, he has books and newspapers within reach, and the money spent in pistols and ammunition, we shall doubtless be told, might be spent, if he pleased, in country rides. We admit all this, but we must remind objectors that moral and æsthetic tastes need training just as well as the physical palate, and you can no more expect a rowdy to turn at one jump from street-fights to the sober amusements of gentlemen and scholars, than the practiced toper of brandy to turn with gusto to Johannisberg or Steinbergardt. There is plenty of missionary work to be done here, and the sooner it is done the better, for these bands of ruffians are being, each year, recruited by boys, whom a little effort might make ornaments instead of plagues to the City.

## The Overland Mail.

The contract for carrying the United States Mail between the Mississippi River and San Francisco, was awarded last week, as has already been announced, to BUTTERFIELD, DINSMORE, FARGO & Co. Personally, we are unacquainted with either of these parties; but they are well known to the public as experienced, energetic and enterprising Expressmen, who will be likely to secure the very best service possible over the route selected. In the selection of contractors the President has done well, evincing a wise regard for the public interest. We do not doubt that he has, from *the beginning, desired and designed to pursue*, in this connection, precisely the course which would most surely redound to the public good. And here let us take opportunity to repudiate the interpretation of our former articles on this subject adopted by certain Democratic cotemporaries. We have never charged the President or his Cabinet with any corrupt or venal disposition in connection with this mail contract,—and any such supposition was entirely gratuitous and unwarranted. The law authorizing the overland mail service, reposed a wide discretion in the hands of the Administration. The Postmaster-General, with the President's approbation, had the right to award the contract to whomsoever he chose, and to select the route which seemed to him best,—and that without paying the least regard to the character of the bids put in by parties *desiring to perform the service.* The case differed in this respect from that of ordinary mail-lettings, where the law *requires* that the contracts should be given to the lowest bidder, &c.

Bearing these facts in mind, it will be seen that we charged no corruption when we expressed our belief that, despite the bidding, it had been determined to award the contract to Mr. BURCH, of California, *via* the Southern route. Nor did we intimate that any venal motive had prompted or controlled that determination. Mr. BURCH is a gentleman of large capital, much experience, and more competent, perhaps, than any other single man in the United States to execute this great mail contract. He had influential friends, too, who urged him upon the Postmaster-General: and we repeat to-day,—and Mr. BURCH will not deny it,—that he had reason to believe three months ago that he would certainly get the contract—that it was as well settled in his favor, almost, as though the Cabinet had formally decided it. We repeat that it was the Postmaster-General's determination to give it to him down to a very recent period,—a fact which a report of the Cabinet discussions on the subject would make quite apparent. We do not say that he came to this determination believing at the same time that he was sacrificing the public interest to his private wishes. We have not questioned his conviction that the Southern route is the best of all. What we have questioned was the judgment which decides in favor of that route,—believing that practically it does sacrifice the public good, is unjust to a large portion of the Union, and perverts to sectional purposes what Congress intended should be national. Those who insist that an administration can do nothing unwise except from corrupt motives, must bear the responsibility of any such reflections upon the President in anything we have published on the subject in hand.

So much for our position. The President has overruled the determination to give the contract to Mr. BURCH. In the matter of selection of a route, however, the South has triumphed. The contract awarded provides two termini on the Mississippi,—Memphis and St. Louis. Starting from these points, the two mail trains will form a junction at Little Rock, Arkansas, and thence proceed to the Rio Grande, Fort Fillmore or Dona Anna, and Fort Yuma, and enter California at its extreme Southern corner. The great desert, of which we have heretofore spoken, is crossed by this route, but it is designed to supply water there by digging Artesian Wells, for which also Congress recently made an appropriation.

The selection of St. Louis as one of the starting points will probably quiet, to some extent, the tempest of popular feeling in the West against the selection of the Southern route; but a little experience in the operation of the contract will assuredly draw upon it popular condemnation. The route thus selected does not run through a country susceptible of early settlement, nor is it one which overland emigrant trains can pursue to advantage. The very fact that it requires Artesian wells to supply it with water is sufficient evidence in support of both these propositions. These objections, we believe, should have settled the question against that route. Besides, the latter is longer than the Central, along the line of which numerous settlements already exist, which would have become healthy and prosperous had the mail route passed through them, and, in return for the advantages thus conferred upon them, would have furnished abundant protection to the mails, and supplies for both travelers and stock.

This is the route, too, already selected by hundreds of thousands of emigrants, after years of experience, while nobody pretends that an emigrant-train ever passed over the now-selected mail route. The people of California have already condemned the Southern route, for the reasons thus suggested, and also because it enters their State in its least populous part. Time, we fear, will vindicate these objections, and show that, however honest the President may be, his decision is an unfortunate one. If so, Congress will have the power to provide a remedy; but, if our views prove erroneous, we shall be among the first to rejoice that our forebodings have proved unfounded.

WHAT ENGLISHMEN CAN'T DO.—The London *Times* says:

"We are confessedly the worst hands at a spectacle in the world. For State ceremonies, pageants and shows of all kinds we have lost the simplicity of nature without acquiring the ingenuity of art. Even when we do by accident stumble into something pretty, picturesque and popular, something that tells its own tale and is pleasantly remembered, the authors of the unwonted success seem ashamed of their own achievement, and are anxious not to repeat it."

If our cotemporary across the Atlantic means by "we" the cultivated race of Anglo-Saxons, [illegible] their genius for spectacular displays is [illegible] enough; but, if the *Times* means to claim for England the preeminence of being the worst hands in the world at a spectacle, we shall feel called upon to dispute the justice of her pretensions. Bad as they may be in London at getting up a show, we do not believe they are half so bad as we are here. Any unprejudiced mind that reads the accounts of our last Fourth of July celebration in this City will have to confess that in point of confusion, irregularity, and the general absence of anything like order and æsthetic design, nothing could be worse. Putting out of the question all the rows and riots which took place for want of efficient police arrangements, the streets were in the wretchedest condition possible for a public parade, and the military who were out in their gorgeous uniforms had marched but a very short distance before they were bespattered with filth up to their knees, and, in this plight they had to pass in review *before the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the City.*

MAYOR WOOD'S LAST MESSAGE.—Issuing proclamations is one of Mayor WOOD's weaknesses, and, like most men who have a weakness, he evidently imagines it to be one of his strong points. He prides himself upon his compositions it is very clear, and he has already issued enough to make a very considerable volume. The messages of WASHINGTON during his eight years in the Presidency, do not equal in bulk the messages of Mayor WOOD. We did not suppose that he would let slip the opportunity for issuing another proclamation, which the decision of the Court of Appeals, and the loss of his Police force, afforded him. We have not been *disappointed.* He *sent* a message to the Common Council last evening, which, to characterize in the *mildest terms possible*, must be called an impudent piece of railing at the highest authorities known to the State. Mayor WOOD *calls a law of the legislature*, which has received the sanction of the last Court of Appeal, "outrageous and tyrannical," and he scolds away roundly in the most insulting and petulant epithets at his command. "Bold tyranny," "profligate legislature," "partisan desire," "ruling dynasty," are the terms which Mayor WOOD applies to his political opponents. He recommends an address to the people of the State to excite their sympathies in behalf of this unhappy City. But the sympathies of the people of the State had been excited in behalf of our ill-governed City by appeals of a very different character from those made by our Mayor. There are to be ten thousand copies of the message printed for distribution at the public expense. It will give a good job to the Corporation Printer, and the message will not do any harm, but the money they will cost might have been expended for better uses.

### The Last Illness of Governor Marcy.

(*From the Albany Atlas and Argus, July 6.*)

Governor MARCY was spending a few weeks at Ballston, previous to his departure with his family for Europe. On Friday he visited Albany, calling on Mr. CORNING and other friends, and stopping at Troy to see his daughter. Mrs. MARCY was visiting some friends in the West, previous to her departure; and other members of his family were absent with the like motive, and he was comparatively alone at the time of his decease. He was, however, in apparently excellent health and buoyant spirits. It is only since his death that we learn of his having been conscious of late of palpitation of the heart; but the symptoms had not alarmed him, nor occasioned uneasiness to his friends.

The first announcement of his death came to our citizens by the passengers on the Saratoga train. A despatch to this office confirmed the sad intelligence; and later in the day the following letter brought us the painful details:—

SANS SOUCI HOTEL, BALLSTON SPA, Saturday, July 4, 1857.

*Editors Atlas and Argus:*

HON. W. L. MARCY died at this place to-day, about 12½ o'clock P. M. He had been enjoying excellent health and spirits until last evening, when he felt somewhat fatigued. This morning, he complained of a slight pain, or "stitch"—as he termed it—in his back. About 11 o'clock A. M., accompanied by one of our citizens, he walked to the residence of Dr. L. MOORE, which is about one quarter of a mile from the hotel. He did not complain of serious indisposition while at the Doctor's residence, and not finding the physician in, on being asked if a carriage should be ordered to take him to the hotel, he refused to take one, and walked back. On arriving at the hotel, he requested the office clerk to send the Doctor to his room; and the Doctor soon arriving, was sent up to the Governor's room, but, on rapping, received no answer. The Doctor returned to the hotel office and informed the clerk, and it was supposed that the Governor had gone to visit some friends in the house. The Doctor, however, after waiting a few minutes, again went up to his room, opened the door, and found him lying on his couch, with a book upon his breast, DEAD! It could not have been more than twenty minutes from the time he was in the hotel office until he was so found by the physician. He died, probably, of disease of the heart; not a muscle was distorted, nor any article of apparel, or furniture in the room, disturbed. He had pulled off his boots and put on his slippers. S. C.

Yesterday morning we received the following by post:

BALLSTON SPA, Saturday, July 4, 1857.

*Editors Atlas and Argus:*

Secretary MARCY was found dead in his room about 1 o'clock. He complained of being unwell during the morning, but went to his room about 12; on calling him they found him dead. His age was [illegible] years.

A few hours before his death he had written a letter to Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS, Richmond, Va.; this is probably the last letter he wrote.

He was the guest of JOHN N. WILDER, but Mr. W. was absent at the time. Yours, &c.

Hon. ERASTUS CORNING and a deputation of citizens went to Ballston to accompany the remains of deceased to the city; and it will be seen by their proceedings that the Common Council and the Burgesses Corps of the city have taken measures for a suitable convoy for the occasion.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a private letter to a gentleman in this city:

BALLSTON SPA, Sunday, July 5, 1857.

* * * MRS. MARCY, who is now at Rochester, is expected here to-morrow. The funeral will not take place until Tuesday or Wednesday. The time will not be fixed until Monday, when word will be sent to Albany. The corpse looks very natural and strong hopes are entertained of keeping it in its present condition. M.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL BY THE ALBANY COMMON COUNCIL AND BURGESSES CORPS—LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

[Telegraphic.]

ALBANY, Monday, July 6.

Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY died at the Sans Souci Hotel, at Ballston Spa, at 12¾ o'clock on Saturday. He had not long breakfasted when he complained of a slight stitch in his side which had troubled him for some time past, and then walked about a quarter of a mile to the residence of Dr. MOORE. Not finding the Doctor in he returned to the Hotel and went to his room, leaving an order at the office that the Doctor should be sent to him. Dr. MOORE soon arrived and on going to Mr. MARCY's room and knocking at the door he received no answer. After a few minutes the Doctor returned to the room, and, on opening the door, found Governor MARCY lying on his back on a couch quite dead, with a book upon his breast. He had not been in the room over twenty minutes, and had written just before death a letter to JOHN M. BOTTS, of Virginia. He was the guest of JOHN N. WILDER, Esq., of Ballston.

The Common Council of this city met yesterday and sent a deputation to accompany the remains here. The Burgesses Corps also sent a deputation, and will meet the remains at the Station and convey them to the Capitol, where they will be laid until interment. Gov. MARCY's wife and the rest of his family were absent at the time of his death.

THE FUNERAL.

The Committee of the Burgesses Corps just returned from Ballston, have made the following arrangements for the funeral of Gov. MARCY:

The remains of Governor MARCY will leave Ballston at 1 o'clock, on the afternoon of Tuesday, for Albany via Schenectady, by a special train furnished by Hon. ERASTUS CORNING. They will be received by the Burgesses Corps of Albany, [illegible] services, [illegible] will commence [illegible] 3 o'clock.

Business will be suspended in this city on Wednesday, and the Common Council are making arrangements for a most imposing funeral pageant.

The citizens of Albany invite the friends of Gov. MARCY in New-York and other cities to be present on the occasion of the funeral services [illegible] on Wednesday [illegible] o'clock P. M., without further invitation than is contained in this notice.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

The Board of Trade and all the civic societies in this city met to-day and adopted resolutions expressing regret at Gov. MARCY's death, and resolving to attend his funeral.

The Common Council will meet to make the arrangements in connection with the funeral at 7 o'clock this P. M. The Commander-in-Chief will order out all the Third Division of the State Militia for this neighborhood.

The Committee of Arrangements for the funeral met at 9 o'clock this evening. The following dispatch from Mr. BUCHANAN was received and read:

*To J. VANDERPOEL, Chairman, &c.:*

The President and every member of his Cabinet [illegible] funeral obsequies of their old and valued friend and companion, and nothing but the pressure of important business will prevent their performing this sad duty. (Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN.

Replies were received from Ex-President FILLMORE and Ex-Governor SEYMOUR, regretting their inability to attend.

Governor KING, Hon. HAMILTON FISH and Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT have signified their intention to be present, and Major-General WOOL has accepted the offer to act as Grand Marshal of the day.

The Fire Department held a meeting to-night and resolved to turn out in a body.

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Monday, July 6.

The several bells in this village, the birth-place of the late Hon. WM. L. MARCY, have been tolled during the day, minute-guns fired and the flags draped in mourning and placed at half-mast, as a token of respect to his memory.

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE

## By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—21 Wall-st. and [illegible] Broadway.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Interview of Lord Napier with the Secretary of State—The Consular Appointments to be Made this Week—The Cabinet and Kansas Affairs, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 6.

Lord NAPIER had a special interview this morning with the Secretary of State in relation to the dispatch received by this Government from Lord CLARENDON, disclaiming any intention of acquiring territory on or near this Continent. Affairs in Central America were also discussed.

The Consular appointments will be made this week.

The bids for stationery in the Treasury Department were opened to-day. [illegible]

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 6.

The affairs of Kansas have formed the subject of Cabinet deliberation since the receipt of the resolutions of the Georgia and Mississippi Democratic State Conventions condemnatory of the course of Governor WALKER. Although his conduct is not entirely approved by the Administration, it will firmly sustain him, believing that he acted with wisdom and justice in advising a submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people, and that he thus followed a safe line of policy.

The Southern attacks are considered unjust, in view of the fact that Governor WALKER was sent to Kansas by an Administration pledged to the defence of Southern rights, and opposed to the Topeka Constitution; and in conformity with which policy Governor WALKER is now claimed to be acting. The views of the Administration, carefully elaborated, will, there is reason to believe, soon be officially promulgated.

The President and each member of the Cabinet, to-day, received an invitation to attend the funeral of the late Hon. WM. L. MARCY. The President replied by telegraph, expressing deep regret at the sad event, and saying the pressure of public business would prevent the attendance of himself and associates.

### The Fourth out West.

SPIRITED CELEBRATION IN CINCINNATI—LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CLAY MONUMENT AT LEXINGTON.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 6.

The Fourth was celebrated here with unusual demonstrations. The weather was fine, and business was entirely suspended. The public buildings and many private residences were handsomely decorated. The procession was very large and made a fine display, the principal feature of which was the steam fire department. In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks.

At Lexington, Kentucky, the laying of the corner-stone of the Clay Monument took place, and there was a grand turn-out. The military display was large and fine, and the Masonic display was very extensive. The corner-stone was laid by [illegible], Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Rev. R. I. BRECKINRIDGE was the orator of the day. Many distinguished gentlemen were present. The festival concluded with an extensive barbecue.

### Opening of Navigation Between Lake Erie and the Great Hydraulic Canal.

NIAGARA FALLS, Saturday, July 4.

The opening of navigation between Lake Erie and the Great Hydraulic Canal at Niagara Falls took place to-day. Three steamers navigated the newly discovered harbor. A great crowd of people from the neighboring towns have collected here to witness the celebration. At 11 A. M. the steamer *Signal*, JOHN TAYLOR, Captain, and having on board Hon. A. H. ADAMS, President of the Niagara Water Power Co., with the steamers [illegible] and the *Alliance*, Captain JOHN GUTHRIE, came down the river crowded with people, and among them were Hon. LEWIS F. ALLEN, of Black Rock; Hon. G. W. HOLLEY, of Niagara Falls; and several of the officers of the Niagara Falls Water Power Co. They were received by the immense concourse of people present with loud huzzas and the roaring of cannon. It is a proud day for Niagara Falls, for it has been practically demonstrated that Niagara River is navigable for steamers from the city of Buffalo to the village of Niagara Falls.

### Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 6.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, with Havana dates to the 2d inst., has arrived here. She discharged her cargo and passengers outside. Her news is unimportant.

The troops which have lately arrived from Spain had been distributed throughout the Island for acclimation.

### News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 6.

Kansas dates to the 3d instant are received. A Democratic Convention met at Lecompton on the 1st instant, Judge ELMORE presided. Ex-Governor RANSOM, of Michigan, was nominated for Congress by a two-thirds vote over Hon. ELI MOORE.

A resolution endorsing the policy of Gov. WALKER and expressing a determination to support him was adopted.

### Fatal Disturbance in Detroit.

DETROIT, Monday, July 6.

A row occurred in this city last night, and in endeavoring to quell it, Deputy Sheriff [illegible] and [illegible] received so severe injuries that [illegible] died this morning, and AUSTIN lies in a very precarious condition. Twelve arrests have been made.

### News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 6.

New-Orleans and Texas papers are to hand by the arrival of the mail as late as due.

The accounts of the crops in Texas are very favorable.

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 18th ultimo, says a

[illegible] intelligence [illegible] in consequence of the [illegible] of Gen. Canales, and that a considerable body of troops had been ordered to Victoria.

### Trial of Mowing Machines.

Waterville?, Orange Co., N. Y., July 6.

A trial of mowing machines commenced here today between the following celebrated mowers: [illegible] Allen's, Danford's, Wood's, Hallenbeck's?, Hall's, [illegible] and Ketchum's improved. A concourse of six hundred persons was present on the ground.

### Poisoning of a Whole Family.

Boston, Monday, July 6.

Louisiana Ann Hunt, twenty-two years old, has been arrested on the charge of poisoning the entire family of Mr. John Jones, in Randolph, Mass., with arsenic. The family were all made very sick but are now out of danger.

### Fires at Montreal.

Montreal, Monday, July 6.

A fire took place at the Tanneries yesterday, during which a child was burned to death. Another occurred about midnight, in Commissioner's Square, and an old man, named James Robinson, perished in the flames.

### Movements of Brigham Young.

St. Louis, Monday, July 6.

The *Deseret News*, of May 27, announces the return of Brigham Young and party, after an absence of [illegible] days. The prospects of a plenteous harvest were flattering. There was no other news.

### Personal.

Letters received by the *Niagara* from Mrs. Crawford confirm the previous encouraging accounts of the sculptor's health. So much has it improved that his friends in London entertain strong hopes of his recovery. Nothing certain can, of course, be known until the tumor is entirely removed. Dr. Fell repeats his assurance that if the brain be not found diseased, Crawford can recover, and that the further he proceeds in his treatment, the more he has reason to believe it is not in the least affected. Mrs. Crawford writes that, although when her husband came to London, he could not, in consequence of constant and severe pain, endure listening to reading, she now reads to him a great deal every day, and much to his enjoyment.

The venerable Judge Taney has engaged rooms for himself and family at the White Sulphur Springs, where he derived great benefit to his health last year.

The last accounts of the health of the wife of Gen. Scott were more favorable.

### Gen. Henningsen in Reply to Gen. Sanders.

No. 149 Twelfth-street, New-York, Monday, July 6, 1857.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Sir: A card, signed by E. J. Sanders, animadverting on me and addressed to the American people, was published in your paper this morning. It commences, "An English gentleman, C. F. Henningsen," &c. I beg leave to state that I am an American, not by chance but by choice. I am afraid that unless Mr. Sanders very much reforms, there are few Americans who, wherever he is known, *from choice* would call him fellow-citizen.

Respect for public opinion obliges me, with reference to this individual, to state, once for all, that his statements are incorrect. Gen. Walker, while in this city, in answer to his applications, replied in writing that his conduct had been so bad that he could hold no communication with him. I am compelled to take the same course. Mr. Sanders' conduct has been such that I can hold no communication with him, nor enter into any controversy, public or private; though in charity to him, and in deference to the feelings of his estimable relatives, I am willing to assume that the unfortunate victim of intemperance is neither cognizant of, nor responsible for, his words or actions. His friends would do well to keep him from provoking all discussion on his past career, and prevent him from allusions so improper as that to "Jocote Races," so named by his own men, I presume, because Jocote was the nearest point to the scene of his *discreditable* occurrence. Some of the wounded, abandoned by him there, and murdered by the enemy, have relatives, and there are other persons who, for other good reasons, may call him to more strict account than respect for his family or self-respect will allow me to do. This is all I have to say in public or in private, or can be induced to say *to* or *of* E. J. Sanders. Yours, respectfully, CHARLES FREDERICK HENNINGSEN.

### Increase of the Human Race.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Permit me to notice, briefly, a characteristic manifestation of that non-descript compound called the Anglo-Saxon Race, which appears in this day's Times, from a correspondent *who styles himself* "An Englishman." Being a mere local reader, and, therefore, not to be supposed capable *of seeing clearly* into such matters, I will not venture to criticise the lesson with which your correspondent complacently favors the benighted inhabitants of this locality, in relation to the duty of "our race" in this country; nor do I intend to comment upon his vaticinations respecting the future destiny of that wonderful race which, he modestly tells us, is *to elbow all other races from the face of the earth*, further than humbly to suggest that your correspondent may be mistaken in assuming, as he does, that the so-called Anglo-Saxon Race increases in a ratio greater than that of any and all other races put together. Statistics recently published, with reference to a portion of our own country, our daily observation and everything that we *know, read and hear* in relation to the increase of different races elsewhere, prove that this is simply one of those extravagant and absurd vauntings in which the race in question is so fond of indulging and that the truth is the very reverse. An Englishman's assumptions in this as in many other matters belong to one order of things; facts to another and very different one. I did not intend, however, to say even the little I have said on this subject. My object in addressing you at all is simply to call attention to an extraordinary error in calculation into which your correspondent has fallen, where he says that had only one couple been alive at the birth of our Saviour, and had that couple and their descendants increased in a [illegible] ratio [illegible] their progeny would now number on the earth nearly 400,000,000 of souls. Now, Mr. Editor, if you will make the calculation, as I have done, you will find that if the whole race consisted of but two individuals at the commencement of the Christian era, and doubled itself every fifty years since, the number of inhabitants now on the earth would exceed the almost incredible number of 156,912,[illegible] souls, or more than 395 times the number stated by your correspondent! I annex a table showing the increase at the end of each half century at the ratio above assumed, from the year 1 to 1850, in case you should think it worth while to publish it. In conclusion, allow me to remark, that if the accuracy of your correspondent's statistical, historical, philosophical and prophetical statements and assumptions is to be measured by the accuracy of his figures, I may be pardoned for suggesting a doubt as to whether he is wholly qualified to assume the self-imposed task of instructing even your "mere local readers" in relation to their duties.

July 4, 1857. A CELTIC AMERICAN.

### Quarantine Correspondence.

Mayor's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn, Saturday, June 27, 1857.

Dear Sir: The Board of Health of this city passed a resolution a few days since in the shape of a request to you, to take some effectual measures to destroy, by burning or otherwise, the clothing or refuse bedding that has heretofore been thrown overboard from vessels coming up the harbor, and I take the liberty of respectfully urging the matter upon your attention in the hope that you will take such measures as will be effectual in relieving us from this nuisance. I am further requested by the same authority to ask of you as a great favor to report to the Board such ports as may from time to time become unhealthy, supposing, of course, that such information will come into your possession sooner than ours.

I remain, respectfully, yours,
SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.
[illegible] Thompson, Health Officer Port of New-York.

Port of New-York, Quarantine, Staten Island, Health Officer's Office, July 6, 1857.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter bearing date 27th June, to this office, asking especially for a list of unhealthy seaports, the following is furnished, accompanied with the name of the disease prevailing in each respective port:

Kingston, Jamaica, yellow fever.
Black River, Jamaica, yellow fever.
Havana, Cuba, yellow fever.
Trinidad, Cuba, yellow fever.
Trinidad, Gonaives, St. Domingo, yellow fever.
Mayaguez, Porto Rico, yellow fever.
Island of St. Thomas, yellow fever.
Para, South America, yellow fever.
Rio Janeiro, South America, yellow fever.
Montevideo, South America, yellow fever.
Demarara, South America, cholera.

The above list, so far as we are informed, embraces all the ports in which contagious or infectious diseases have appeared this season. I take pleasure in stating that in the above-mentioned West India ports, excepting St. Thomas and Gonaives, only two or three isolated cases have occurred; and, also, that in the two ports I have excepted, but a very few cases have yet occurred, and those have been exclusively confined to shipping. Indeed, the health of all the [illegible] considered unusually good for this season of the year.

To another subject embraced in your communication, the destruction of refuse bedding, clothing, or other matter, that has heretofore been thrown from vessels lying in the waters of the harbor, to float ashore, and prove an annoyance, as well as source of infection, to those residing there, I need not particularly allude, as the recent action of the Officers of Health has, it is believed, fully met the evil. Instructions upon this subject will be issued by the Health Office, through pilots, to the officers of vessels before entering the harbor, and thus the practice heretofore pursued will be entirely prohibited. Upon the arrival of vessels at Quarantine, all material obnoxious to the public health will be immediately transferred to the [illegible] for this purpose, and burned. It is confidently anticipated that, by this means, a [illegible] source of danger to the health of the port will be entirely removed.

Very respectfully yours,
G. C. WALLER, Deputy.
Samuel S. Powell, Mayor, Brooklyn.

The Excise Commissioners.—On Monday afternoon the Board of Excise Commissioners met in the Common Pleas Court-room,—present, Commissioners John Kerr, Wm. J. Haskett and Robert D. Holmes. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following applications were received and licenses granted:

Storekeepers—Chester Driggs, No. 590 Broadway, $40; Abril B. Mills, No. 88 Greenwich-street, $30; Wm. Knapp, No. 236 Washington-street, $30; Simons & Newkirk, No. 207 Washington-street, $30; John O'Grady, No. 25 Broadway, $40; James Van Benschoten, No. 84 Chamber-street, $40; Udolphe Wolfe, No. 22 Beaver-street, $60; Charles Schneider, No. 475 Eighth-avenue, $30; Stephen Burkhalter, No. 220 Greenwich-street, $40; Wm. A. Albro, No. 254 Grand-street, $40.

The applications for Inn-keeper's licences were all granted at one rate, viz. $30, to the following persons: Joseph Mosch, No. 148 William-street; Joseph Kaltar, No. 5 Albany-street; Valentine Bennet, No. 1 Avenue A.; Michael Phelan, corner of Tenth-street and Broadway; Joseph Lovewill, No. 243 West Thirty-fifth-street; Louis Schwartz, Jr., No. 442 Broome-street; Rudolpho Standinger, No. 115 Broadway; Samuel Kellinger, No. 3 Union-square; Charles Richter, No. 195 Second-street; John Gillard, No. 25 Walker-street; Jacob Tartter, No. 51 Franklin-street; F. T. Callists, No. 21 Mercer-street; Desire Culot, No. 25 White-street; Charles Heiber, No. 116 Greenwich-street; John W. Cogswell, No. 337 Hudson-street; John J. Culley, No. 233 Mulberry-street; Wm. Eginton, No. 149 Fulton-street; Richard Tottley, No. 598 Sixth-avenue; Armand Hanfield, No. 520 Grand-street; Edward G. McAlpine, No. 528 Broadway; Platt B. Reed, No. 699 Broadway; Eugene Chabert, No. 94 Greenwich-street; Wm. Kreitz, No. 19 Mott-street; Antoine Mataran, No. 21 Beekman-street; Squire Marshall, No. 591 Hudson-street; Hugh McConade, corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street; Robert Earle, application of June 19. The application of David D. Curry, of No. 154 Church-street was received but held over for further consideration.

The Board adjourned till this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Steam Propeller Sloop-of-War.—Our Government has issued proposals for the construction of a "*Steam Propeller Sloop-of-War*," authorized by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1857. The proposal as advertised in the Washington papers, is unusually full, perhaps intended by its requisitions to discourage many from entering the lists as applicants. Indeed, to many ship-builders, who are mostly unacquainted with the requirements of a complete man-of-war, the proposal will itself give no little information. It requires that the vessel should be complete and ready in all respects to receive her officers and men, provisions, stores and armament. *The armament, stores and provisions will be furnished* by Government. She is to have about thirty guns and a crew of two hundred and sixty five persons, to carry provisions for one hundred and twenty days. "The propeller to hoist up and the boilers to have a telescopic chimney, so that the ship may not be impaired as a cruiser under sail, for which she is intended."

"The bidder will state the time considered necessary to complete the ship for sea, together with the price, fully equipped as before-named."

The object of the Department in inviting proposals is to obtain the very best ship-of-war that the mercantile marine can produce, and proposals will be received from shipbuilders only. The proposals, &c., which will combine the greatest number of advantages, will be selected, and the price must receive the approval of the Department before a contract will be made. *"The reputation of bidders as successful constructors will have due weight."*

From these quotations it will be seen that the required vessel *is to be about the size of the Mississippi*, built in 1841 at Philadelphia, and the *Missouri*, built by Government at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1841. An idea of the cost, although probably somewhat enhanced by the higher price of labor and material, may be made by noting the Government report of the cost of the *Missouri*, which was stated to be $555,850 30.

The proposals are to be presented by the 24th of August. It is understood that all applications will be most stringently scrutinized, as it is in consequence of outside pressure that the Government makes this proposal, being opposed to this method of building vessels. *From this* or some other cause, we learn that the number of bidders will probably be smaller than for the revenue-cutter steamer lately awarded.

Threatened Dearth in Fire Crackers.—The dealers in fireworks generally have done a lively business during the campaign ending on the Fourth, the sales reaching a higher point than any previous season. The Corporation of New-York was the largest single customer, expending about $3,500 to stimulate patriotism and gratify the longing eyes of juveniles and chamber maids. But for the unpromising weather of last week, sales would doubtless have been much greater.

The large advance in Chinese crackers failed to abate the ardor of Young America, who could no more dispense with this staple than a whole-souled Irishman his beloved whisky. Ten cents a pack rather staggered him at first, but money was no object when his reputation was at stake. The quantity of fire crackers left over among the dealers is said to be less than one-tenth of the usual stock at this season, and only about enough to supply the demand from the Southern States and South America, for the celebration of *Christmas*. Advices from China state that the stock there is exhausted, and unless hostilities in that quarter cease very soon, we shall receive no supply of crackers for the next Fourth. In view of this gloomy fact, juveniledom should put a weed on its hat (it wears it in its mouth now,) and offer a premium for the invention of machinery which will manufacture the article cheaper than the Celestials can.

Bogus Money Dealers Caught.—On Friday evening last Mr. Hudson, one of the conductors of the Hudson River Railroad, while his train was stopping at Peekskill, observed two men standing near the station-house, whom he recognized as having, a few days previous, given him a counterfeit five on the Marine Bank of Buffalo, in payment of fare. He immediately collared the scoundrels and placed them in the hands of the police, who conveyed them to the lock-up. About $200, in bogus 5's of the Bank of Kent, R. I., a new manufacture were found on their persons at the time of arrest.

It is believed that these parties belong to a gang of counterfeiters and pickpockets, who have infested the Hudson River Railroad for a month or two past. Several counterfeit bills on the Marine Bank of Buffalo, of the denomination of fives, have been passed on stations,—masters and conductors.

Falling of an Embankment—Two Men Killed.—At 10½ yesterday morning, while some laborers were engaged in excavating a cellar for a new building on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, a portion of the embankment [illegible] and fell upon two of the laborers named Michael Druggin and John Doherty, killing them instantly. Several others narrowly escaped being buried also. The two men killed lived in the upper part of the City, and both leave families.

Returned.—Humane Hose Co. No. 20 returned to this City last evening, from their visit to Easton, Penn. They were received at the depot by a large number of their brother firemen, who escorted them with music through the principal streets.

Dead Animals.—The dead animal contractor, at the foot of Forty-fifth-street dock, has, during the week ending July 4, sent to Barren Island, 84 dead horses, 7 cows, 441 dogs, 12 hogs and 2 goats.

At a recent term of Court in Carroll County, Ohio, Rev. Joseph Barclay was found guilty of the seduction and breach of promise of marriage to Elizabeth Sharp, and mulcted in damages to the value of $5,000. The defendant was a preacher of the Covenanter or Seceder faith. The evidence on the trial showed that he had for some time been paying his addresses to Miss Sharp, an accomplished and highly respectable young woman.

### Are Clubs Arms Enough for the Police?

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Where is the necessity of compelling our Police force to carry a club only, which is their only weapon against the most vile and corrupt assassins that have been thrown in upon our City from the lowest corners of the earth for the last twenty years.

The presumption is that we appoint the most respectable men to be had for these offices—at all events they are in the interest of the City, and go forth on their duties as true watchmen, to serve us faithfully.

A thief, a boxer, or a scamp of that kind, who had practised the game of *knocking down*—all his life,—rushes upon one of these people, without respect to his authority or any regard to the laws of the land, and throttles him (the officer of the law) in a moment and when on duty, without regard to the officer's club, or mere personal strength. Now we would recommend that the Police be armed with muskets or revolvers. Clubs are of no service—and if they are unjustly attacked, or when on duty, to shoot down the fellow who violates the law. It is well enough to refer to the philosophy that it is better that one hundred guilty should suffer, than one innocent person, but in cases of riot—if the first acting rioter and disorderly person was arrested—or knocked down, or at a last resort shot down—the number of innocent persons actually suffering would be materially lessened! There is no fear of this recommendation being abused—to make a City (like this) orderly, the best way is habitually to exhibit the glitter of firearms,—we would therefore recommend the revolving musket or rifle, (no pistol that can be concealed,) but a musket or rifle, so that the man can be marked who holds it—and the victim can be known who is rash enough to put himself in the way of it. W.

### Discharging Prisoners.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

I have always understood that an Alderman has no power to admit a person to bail from the station-house who has been arrested for assault and battery. If this is so, by what authority has Alderman McSpedon, of the Nineteenth Ward, released a person from the station-house who had been arrested for assault and battery? and by what authority has Metropolitan Sergeant Bryant discharged such person from station-house? See Bryant's return of Crawley, this morning. JUSTICE.

New-York, Monday, July 6, 1857.

### The Sexes in the Strawberry.

Mr. Longworth, *the veteran cultivator of Cincinnati*, in a recent letter to the public, gives an account of the manner in which he made the discovery of pistillate and staminate plants among strawberries. An illiterate market-woman beat him in raising strawberries for market, and became *his teacher*. She threw out a large part of her plants, and, on examining them, he found they had *anthers*, while the larger part of those retained in the garden had only pistils. Just enough of the males were retained to fertilize the pistillate plants. This was the foundation of a new method of strawberry culture, which has revolutionized the practice of the growers of this fruit in Europe and America. It has led to hybridizing, and to the originating of nearly all the popular varieties now cultivated. The whole tribe of seedlings came of the practice of this unlettered fruit grower in Ohio. The prize strawberries of Cincinnati are the result of judicious crossing, for the purpose of obtaining new varieties. Hovey's Seedling was impregnated with the largest English hermaphrodite, and, of the great number of seedlings produced, the Prolific, the Superior, and the Extra Red, were deemed worthy of cultivation. These are abundant bearers of excellent large fruit. A hint from Mr. Longworth's experience will be of service to all growers of this delicious fruit: "I mix with my rich garden-mould one-half of the poorest and stiffest clay I can find. The result is, plants of a much larger growth, that stand dry weather, bear more and larger fruit, and the plants are never thrown out of the ground in the Spring, when the ground thaws."

### Moss on Fruit Trees.

An "Inquirer" from Babylon, L. I., meets our views upon this subject by a very stubborn fact, that fruit trees free from moss grow in a very wet spot near his place of residence. He says in a note: "The cause of moss was ascribed to dampness, &c. Now, I knew two trees near this place standing in the midst of a very wet, boggy swamp, which are as thrifty as I have ever seen, though continually surrounded with water; yet they are without moss. How is this?"

Our correspondent *has not stated his fact definitely* enough for us to determine whether it conflicts with our position or not. The theory laid down was this, that dampness in the soil and atmosphere favored the propagation of the mosses, and the true way to free the tree from the incumbrance, was to increase its thrift by trenching, manuring, &c. He does not state that his trees stand with their roots in the water. If on an island, in the midst of the swamp, they might still be thrifty enough to prevent the parasites from fastening upon their limbs. The trees may be young and the roots may not yet have reached the cold, wet sub-soil. If they flourish with their roots in the water there must be some virtue in Long Island swamps, or in our correspondent's methods of growing fruit trees, not known in other parts. If he will publish the secret he will prove himself as great a benefactor as Comstock of "terra-culture" notoriety. There are thousands of swamps in the Commonwealth that might be turned into blooming orchards without the trouble of draining. Will he please state his theory of growing smooth fruit trees in *swamps*?

### *The Southern Presbyterian Secession Disapproved at the South.*

*From the Charleston Southern Presbyterian.*

While our sympathies lie in general with the aggrieved and "exscinded" party, *we are not sure but a full share of responsibility rests upon them*. It is not so clear to our minds that there has been any unconstitutional act of "usurped power" on the part of the majority—though we fully admit that it affixed a stigma upon the South and its institutions which was uncalled for and intolerable. The action of the late Assembly does not differ from that *of preceding* Assemblies, except in a more express condemnation of a particular sentiment on the *subject of Slavery*, and of a particular Presbytery as maintaining it. It was not properly an act of *discipline*, but simply of *testimony*, and why those who have endured similar obnoxious testimonies from 1830 until now, should so suddenly awake to its unrighteous, oppressive, destructive character, it is for them, not for us, to say. Had this schism taken place in 1850, instead of 1857, it would have been no matter of wonder to Southern men. To the North it would have been more manly and more consistent to have taken the action suggested by Judge Cutler's resolution, rather than carry the point by indirection; for, if Slavery be in itself sin, it is properly a disciplinary offence, and the Assembly should not have shrunk from the logical consequences of its own position; but as the case stands the Southern members need not justify their secession upon grounds which to a candid mind seems untenable. The truth, we suppose, is, that the Southern portion of the N. S. body, having borne so much of agitation and obloquy in their own Assembly, and seeing no prospect of its cessation, could bear no more, while the more extreme Northern men were determined to press the question to a final issue; so that with both parties division was in a great degree a "foregone conclusion."

While, too, the whole responsibility of the past agitation rests upon the North, and twenty-seven memorials, from as many different Presbyteries, brought the subject before the Assembly, there still seems to us *something obtrusive in the manner in which the Presbytery of Lexington South urged the issue, and something unguarded and needlessly harsh in their language on the subject*. There is just the difference between saying "Slaveholding is *right*," and "Slaveholding is *not wrong*," that there is between every positive and the corresponding negative. The one *seems* to imply a positive approbation and complacency which the other does not, and hence is more likely to be misunderstood. *Nor can we say that Dr. F. A. Ross, with all his acknowledged ability and boldness, is precisely the champion of our choice, either in language or sentiment.*

### International Courtesy.

*From the United Service Gazette.*

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, United States, was the first regularly organized company in America—the germ of the military system of the New World. It is the American descendant of an English parent, the Honorable Artillery Company of London, and is remarkable for the fine military spirit by which it is animated. For a century and a half it furnished almost the only military school in the United States. The "Ancients and Honorables" is the name by which the corps is popularly known, and its gatherings and anniversaries are always objects of public interest. On the last occasion, on the 1st inst., the 219th Anniversary was held, when, with excellent taste and feeling, the corps elected his Royal Highness Prince Albert an honorary member. Considering the Republican character of all American institutions, we regard the proceeding as a peculiarly delicate compliment, which we are sure will be appreciated by the Prince Consort. It is an evidence of the cordial feeling cherished towards the old country by her Transatlantic children. When the proposition to elect the Prince had been put and carried, the band played "God save the King" and "Yankee Doodle"—tunes which at one time represented antagonistic interests, but are now (and long may they continue) mere echoes of the friendship which the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race cherish towards each other.

### Terrible Accident on Boston Common—Four Persons Killed and Several Wounded.

*From the Boston Post, July 5.*

The great holiday in our city closed, in a most melancholy manner, by the sudden and violent death of four persons and the injury, more or less dangerous, to several others. It is painful to add so sad and dark an incident to what otherwise was bright and joyous throughout the entire day.

During the display of fireworks in the evening upon the Common, one of the mortars used for throwing shell rockets, exploded with a terrible report and spreading death and confusion around. The mortar was placed near the southwesterly corner of the inclosure in which the fireworks were displayed. Shortly after 9 o'clock the match was applied to the fuse, by a young man named Patrick Cook, in the employ of Messrs. Hovey & Co. The explosion took place instantly, killing Cook upon the spot. The mortar, or a piece of it, struck Mr. Cook upon the breast, left shoulder and cheek bone. The bones of the shoulder, upon which evidently the heaviest portion of the blow fell, were broken almost to a crush.

John McMahan, a boy 14 years old, who sat upon the fence near by, was struck with a piece of the mortar, which resulted in his instant death. The iron took effect upon one side of his head, which was mangled and disfigured in a horrid manner.

Mr. Asa L. Libbey, a cabinet maker, who resides at No. 25 West Centre-street, was standing upon the Charles-street mall, in company with a lady, and was hit by a piece of the flying metal. The iron penetrated the waist of his pantaloons, passed into the cavity of the abdomen, to the backbone. His shoulder was also grazed. He was at once conveyed into the building within the enclosure, and thence in a carriage to his house, but on the way he expired, and was carried over the threshold he had left but a short time before, a ghastly, mutilated corpse.

The fourth person killed was a well-known and most estimable and worthy citizen, Mr. George P. Tewksbury, until recently, for several years Harbor Master for the port of Boston. He was reclining upon one of the firework frames, which had been let down after being used. A fragment of the mortar struck him upon the left side of the face and head, inflicting a terrible wound. The bones were staved in and mashed. The wound was frightful to behold. He became insensible at once. As soon as possible a litter was obtained from Police Station No. 2, upon which he was conveyed to the Hospital, where he died unconscious about 11 o'clock, an hour and a half after the accident. He was 49 years old, and leaves a wife, three sons and four daughters. His loss will be a deep affliction to a most affectionate and beloved family.

Mr. Wyerman Marshall was struck by a fragment, taking effect upon the left cheek bone and shoulder blade. He was much injured, though, we are happy to state, his physician considers him out of danger. Had the furious missile struck between the parts above stated, where there was no bone for protection, the blow would have proved fatal. He remained in bed through the day, yesterday, and by prudence and care may recover in ten days or a fortnight.

John W. Robinson, a stevedore, No. 50 Hull-street, was struck in the head and seriously injured. It is supposed his skull was partially fractured. His physician, Dr. Jones, last evening, was of opinion that he would recover. He was outside the enclosure.

A number of other persons were more or less injured, but whose names are not known. It is only, it would seem, by a providential care that the lives of scores were not destroyed. The shower of iron flew, with fearful rapidity, in every direction. The fragment which killed Mr. Tewksbury weighed some ten pounds, and was hurled over the heads of full five hundred ladies and gentlemen, seated on benches along the inner borders of the enclosure.

The bodies of Cook and McMahan were carried into the house upon the ground, where they were kept for the night.

Mr. Libbey belongs in East Elliot, Me., where he has a wife and several children. He was 44 years old. At the time of the accident he had a young lady—Miss Town—upon his left arm. While engaged in some pleasant conversation he was struck down—alas never to utter another word.

Mr. Tewksbury was about 300 feet from the mortar; the boy McMahan was about one rod. Mr. Tewksbury was attended by Dr. George S. Jones and Dr. Hall, who were on the spot at the time of the accident, and afterwards by Dr. Stedman and Dr. Townsend. Dr. Stedman is to hold an inquest Tuesday, at 11 A. M., upon the body of Libbey, and Wednesday upon that of Mr. Tewksbury. The funeral of Mr. Tewksbury will take place on Tuesday. Family services will be held at the residence of the deceased, No. 2 Phipps-place; from thence to Rev. Mr. Gaylord's Church, Hanover-street, where public rites will be solemnized. The body will be deposited in Mount Auburn.

McMahon was the son of John McMahon, No. 2 Hartford-place.

The scene of the calamity was yesterday visited by thousands of interested spectators. The spot on which Cook fell is marked by blood-stained grass—an area of a foot square or more.

The cause of the accident is not known, so far as we are aware, for a certainty. Some assert that the mortar was defective; others that it was imperfectly loaded; others that the fuse to the shell was short, and communicated at once with the inflammable materials; and others that there was carelessness in applying the match.

### Texas Items.

The experiments made this year of wheat-growing in middle Texas have succeeded well. Black prairie land being deemed the best, producing upwards of twenty bushels to the acre, of heavy wheat. Strange as it may appear, we may and can have in this region, sugar cane and wheat, cotton and tobacco, corn and oats, oranges and apples, all growing upon the same plantation. And shortly, the camel, the ox, the mule, merino and cashmere will be seen grazing together on the prairies of Texas.

The San Antonio *Herald*, of the 13th, has the following paragraphs:

It is rumored that three of the murderers of Mrs. Garaza were arrested at Corpus Christi, and that while on their way to this place or the scene of the murder, they were put to death. The report is not credited, however, as a reward of $500 being offered for the apprehension of the murderers, it is thought that the captors would have brought them to San Antonio.

The *Herald* of the 15th contains the following letter from Thomas' Ranch, Atascosa County, dated June 12:

About 9 o'clock last night a runner came to my house after powder and lead, stating that about 1 o'clock that day (Thursday, the 11th) there came five Indians, *splendidly mounted, to the house of a Mr.* Watson, who lives on the San Miguel, at the Laredo crossing, about fifty miles south of San Antonio, and Mr. Watson being absent, took his wife and four children prisoners. After cutting the hair from Mrs. Watson's head, they took their prisoners and put off. They were observed by a Mexican near by, who, discovering the Indians, had concealed himself.

I have been dealing out powder and lead ever since I heard the news, until 7½ o'clock this morning. I suppose that before this time there are at least forty *of our citizens after them in full pursuit*. I will write you so soon as I hear the result.

In haste, yours, E. B. THOMAS.

The *Herald* announces that a report was circulating in San Antonio, that Mrs. Watson and her children had returned, after having been taken about four miles from home. It is said the party who took her consisted of four Indians and one white man. The same paper says:

"We have heard a version of the affair differing from the published account, and one that denies entirely that Indians were concerned in it. We shall probably get the true statement from our correspondent, Mr. Thomas, of Atascosa, in a day or two."

The *Ledger*, of the 13th, states that intelligence had been received at San Antonio, that Mr. J. N. Fisk, formerly of the Bexar Exchange, of that place, a well-known citizen, was murdered about fifty miles beyond Austin. How, or by whom, was not known. Mr. Fisk was on his way from the Rio Grande to Eastern Texas, with a Caballado.

In the Brownsville *Flag* of the 17th we find the following:

"On Friday morning last, at a short distance above the village of Santa Rita, in this County, a man named Nicomedes Trevino, was killed by Mr. L. E. Bass. The occurrence took place on the road from Carricitos to Brownsville, at about 1 o'clock in the morning. Both the deceased and Mr. Bass were farmers—both living in this County.

A story has been in circulation here for the past few days which demands investigation, and if true, should be severely punished. It is said that two of the United States mounted Revenue Officers have so far transgressed their duties as to constitute themselves Regulators-General in the exercise of authority over both the lives and property of the people of this State. We have just been told that these two men, whose names we withhold for the present, recently, in Hidalgo County, overtook, sentenced and executed two Mexicans by hanging them to a tree on the roadside."

Unknown Man Found Drowned.—An unknown man, about 25 or 30 years of age, was found on Sunday in the river at the foot of Twenty-first-street. It was not recognized, and appeared to have been in the water about four days. Deceased was about 5 feet 6 inches in height, long black whiskers, blue overalls and white pants. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body yesterday. Verdict—Drowning.

Coroner Hills held an inquest yesterday at Burling-slip upon the body of an unknown man found in the water at that place. Deceased appeared to have been about 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, rather slim, reddish hair and sandy whiskers round the chin; wore a small check Summer coat, blue cotton-velvet double-breasted vest, with metal buttons, &c.; appeared to have been in the water about two days. Coroner Hills held an inquest upon the body. Verdict: "Death from some cause unknown—supposed drowning."

## LONG ISLAND.

Cow Pens and Cows' Milk.—The resolution adopted one week ago in the Brooklyn Common Council, authorizing the erection of cow-stables recently destroyed by fire in the Seventh Ward, was last evening reconsidered and referred to the Health Committee for report next Monday evening.

Alderman Semons said this place had been a nuisance for many years—that an epidemic had prevailed with the cows there for years; it had been the case that a cow suffered in the morning was found dead at night; the tongue? [illegible] rotted off, from disease. [illegible] and were never allowed [illegible] sold to the butchers, and the milk from these cows was sent all over New-York and Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Police.—Mayor Powell sent a communication to the Common Council last evening, recommending the immediate transfer of the Police property to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. A resolution to that effect, under direction of the Mayor and Comptroller, was adopted. A resolution to transfer the Police money in the Treasury was referred to the Finance Committee, to report at the next meeting.

Steam on Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.—Two weeks ago the Common Council of Brooklyn adopted a resolution prohibiting the use of steam on Atlantic-street. Last evening Mayor Powell sent in his veto on the same, he believing the City has not the power to adopt such a resolution, and, therefore, would involve the City in unnecessary expense.

More Stabbing.—Late on Sunday night Frederick Shaffer was stabbed three times in the back, in the Sixteenth Ward of Brooklyn. He caused Michael Williams to be arrested for the offence. The wounds inflicted are not serious.

Michael Cue was stabbed in the abdomen at the corner of Hudson-avenue and Willoughby-street, on Sunday night, by John McIntyre, who was arrested by officer Waddy of the Fourth Precinct. The wound inflicted is slight.

The Flatbush-avenue Stabbing Affray.—The brothers McCarty, who were stabbed in the side at the Mount Prospect Hotel, Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn, July 4, were yesterday more comfortable, and hopes are entertained of their final recovery. They are attended by Drs. Cochrane and Hallett. The inquest on the body of Mahony will be held on Thursday.

[Advertisement.]

What Wonders it Performs!—Astonishment James' Extract of Cannabis Indica, but the emotion is one of the sensations produced everywhere by old Dr. H. it chiefly inspires is gratitude. Hundreds of cases of Consumption, called hopeless and pronounced incurable, have been entirely restored by it. In all parts of the country persons aver that they have been saved from death in the shortest space of time by this Elixir of Life. Cannabis Indica is a preparation made from East India hemp, and combines all the virtues of a nervine, a tonic, an exhilarant, a stimulant, without a reaction, and a healing balsam for internal sores and tubercles. It builds up the wasted frame; it nourishes the patient who is too weak to eat ordinary food; it purifies all the fluids of the human system, and it gives renewed action and vitality to the flagging brain. Such a medicine is discovered but once *in a thousand years! Take it and be well, ye that have* consumption, liver complaint, neuralgia, asthma, bronchitis, nervous excitement or debility, coughs, colds, &c. There is life and happiness for the weakest in one bottle of this glorious medicine. The old Doctor continues to send the recipe for making and successfully using it to all persons who inclose four postage stamps, addressed "Dr. H. James, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J."

N. B.—*Conspiracies have been formed to deceive* the public and rob the invalid, by graceless scamps who hope to profit criminally at the expense of Dr. H. James. The old Doctor has neither office nor agent in New-York, as some have pretended and advertised. The recipe is sent from no place but No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

"Fredrick's Temple of Art."—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Hallotypes superior to any made in this City.
Photographs, in Oil, Pastel and Aquarelle, by Fredrick's corps of Parisian artists.
Photographs in India Ink, Parisian style.
Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment is the household remedy of all nations, for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, sprains, sores, contracted sinews, eruptions, tumors, cancer, rheumatism, and all external pain and inflammation, whether produced by accident disease, or maltreatment. Warm fomentations should precede its use. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

Going to Sea.—Ship owners would find it to their advantage to have the heads of masters, mates and sailors, carefully examined by a competent Phrenologist before sending them to sea. Do this and you may know their exact characters and competency. Mr. Fowler, No. 308 Broadway, gives verbal and written descriptions of character, when desired, which may be relied on for accuracy.

[Advertisement.]

Catarrh Cured.—It is beginning to be understood that Dr. R. Goodale, at No. 365 Broadway, is introducing an invaluable remedy for the cure of this disease, and that he is doing just what he proposes to do, viz.; effecting complete and radical cures of the most inveterate cases of Catarrh. The remedy is in liquid form, to be inhaled or drawn into the nostrils. Further particulars soon.

[Advertisement.]

Bristol's *Sarsaparilla, the original and* only cure for Scrofula and all the terrible brood of external maladies, born of unhealthy blood, still stands alone and unequaled, and is in greater demand than ever. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at $1 per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Bryan's Camomile Pills increase the powers of digestion, act freely on the liver, are purifying, and anti-bilious. Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge astonishes and delights all who use it, and children gain new life and vigor by its use. Sold by Gerrit Norton, No. 451 8th-av., and by Redding & Co., Boston.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The Grand Bill of last night at this favorite Theatre will be repeated this evening for the accommodation of those who were unable to gain admission. Go early and secure good places. The new drama of "The Widow of Toledo," the Pantomime of the "Golden Axe," and Drama of "Warlock of the Glen," are the pieces.

[Advertisement.]

SOUTH ROYALTON BANK OF VERMONT.

Notes on the above Bank are taken at Evans' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at 75 cents on the dollar, in payment for Summer Clothing.

[Advertisement.]

To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use Balm of Thousand Flowers. None genuine unless signed by Fetridge & Co. For sale No. 281 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Books for Summer reading can be bought at Wm. P. Fetridge & Co.'s, opposite Stewart's, twenty per cent. cheaper than at any other establishment in the City.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WILLIAM L. MARCY.

An Imperial Photograph of Hon. William L. Marcy was added to the collection of Brady's Galleries, Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, a few days previous to his death.

[Advertisement.]

To Photographers.—Wanted, a young man fully competent to take charge of the Printing department of a Gallery. Apply at No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

For any Disease of the Throat or Lungs use an oiled-silk Throat or Chest Plaster, medicated with J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar; relief will be almost immediate.

For any Neuralgic or Rheumatic trouble, apply J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any Disease of the Skin, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any Scrofulous or other Sores, take J. R. Stafford's Blood Purifying Powders, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of Sulphur and Iron, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the Blood.

Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle, Powders $1 a package of 12 powders, Ointment 25 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

I. M. Singer & Co. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new, white, marble-front building, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. In buying such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase Singer's machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

REMOVAL.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.
HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED
to their new warehouse corner of Broadway and Pearl-st.
New-York, July 1, 1857.

SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS FOR preserving all kinds of fruit and vegetables, without sugar or any other preservative property, are the only reliable and safe cans in use. All orders, by post or otherwise, forwarded to any part of the City free of expense. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S [illegible] TRICOPHEROUS [illegible] for preserving and beautifying the hair [illegible]

[illegible]

A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES, GREEN PEAS, or any other fruit or vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS [illegible] been in use for the last three years, and [illegible] tested, they require no [illegible] merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans. WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st., (near Beekman-st.,) New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit [illegible] I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. [illegible] shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns. [illegible] Private application rooms for ladies. A female [illegible] in attendance.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safe and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

OLD STAND CORNER OF JOHN AND NASSAU Streets.—N. E. COLLINS & CO. are selling all kinds of Summer clothing at very low prices. [illegible] suits, &c. N. E. COLLINS & CO., corner John and Nassau-sts.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, MANUFACTURED by the subscribers, are becoming daily more in general use, for they entirely supersede the [illegible] old fashioned. Can be found in great variety at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, No. 7 Astor House.

FINE CUTLERY.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT, EMbracing every style of pen, pocket and sporting knives. Also razors of the finest quality. For sale at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, at No. 7 Astor House.

## MARRIED.

Platt—Hough.—In New-Haven, on Thursday, July 2, by Rev. Edward Strong, A. A. Platt, Esq., of New-York, to Miss Elizabeth M. Hough, daughter of the late Rev. Alfred Hough, of Vernon, N. Y.

## DIED.

Woodward.—In this City, on Sunday evening, July 5, Joseph Woodward, aged 75 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Methodist Episcopal Church in 37th-st., near 8d-av., on Wednesday afternoon, July 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Mason.—In this City, on Monday, July 6, of consumption, Mrs. Elizabeth Mason.

The friends, and those of her sons, Charles, Herbert, and John, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, 7th, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Chas. H. Fisher, cor. 31st st. and 4th-av.

Dear mother and grandmother, thou hast left us
In this weary world of sorrow,
But we know that thou art happy,
With thy angel plumage on;
But our hearts are very desolate,
To think that thou art gone.

Connell.—In this City, on Sunday, July 5, after a long and painful illness, Keziah M., wife of Jos. W. Connell, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Puritan Lodge, F. & A. M., and Manhattan Chapter, O. U. A., are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 319 2d-st.

Mulrody.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, July 6, Louisa Jane, daughter of P. H. Mulrody, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at the house of her parents, No. 55 Fulton-st., at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 7th inst.

Vanderveer.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Sunday, July 5, Dr. Adrian Vanderveer, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Medical Faculty generally, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, July 7, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Blake.—At his residence, in Orange, N. J., on Monday, July 6, Rev. John L. Blake, D. D., aged 69.

The friends of the family, and of his sons, A. V. Blake and J. L. Blake, Jr., are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, on Wednesday, 8th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Cars leave New-York at 11¾—returning, leave Orange at 5¾.

WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
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WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
ON SALE AT No. 440 BROADWAY.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO.

*From the Atlanta (Ga.) Daily Intelligencer.*
STEARNS AND MARVIN'S SAFE.
The following communication, from Messrs. Winship, Farnsworth & Co. to Messrs. WALLACE & ROBINSON, Agents for STEARNS & MARVIN'S SAFES, sufficiently explains itself. We will only add, that a hotter fire than the safe went safely through can scarcely be conceived:

Atlanta, June 22, 1857.

Messrs. Wallace & Robinson;

Gentlemen: We take pleasure in informing you that the Safe we recently purchased of you as Agents for the builders, Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, preserved our books, papers and money in excellent order from the fire which destroyed our Car Factory on the evening of the 21st instant. The safe, with its contents, was not recovered from the fire until afterwards [illegible] was exposed [illegible]

Yours respectfully,
WINSHIP, FARNSWORTH & CO.

The above Safes for sale at No. 40 Murray-st., N. Y.

STUBS' FILES,
STEEL MANDRELS,
STEEL WIRE,
SHEFFIELD FILES,
HACK SAW BLADES,
STUBS' TOOLS of ALL KINDS.
A full stock at low prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 40 John-st., corner of Dutch.

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS and save 25 per cent.
Excellent ivory-handled table knives, [illegible] per dozen.
Excellent ivory-handled dessert knives [illegible] per dozen.
At E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.'S,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.,
Manufacturers of FINE TABLE CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUT-GLASS WARE, &c., &c., and DECORATORS OF FRENCH PORCELAIN.
Strangers and visitors to the City are cordially invited to visit our establishment, where they can view the whole of the above operations on the premises.

STUBS' FILES,
STEEL MANDRELS,
STEEL WIRE,
SHEFFIELD FILES,
HACK-SAW BLADES,
STUBS' TOOLS of all kinds. A full stock at low prices,
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 40 John-st., cor. Dutch-st.

JOHN A. GRAY, NO. 97 & 99 BROADWAY, and Nos. 16 and 18 JACOB-ST., can COMPOSE, STEREOTYPE, PRINT, RULE and BIND ANYTHING REQUIRED, at the SHORTEST NOTICE and in the very BEST STYLE. His facilities are the MOST EXTENSIVE in the City.

ARE YOUR LUNGS DISEASED, AND would you be cured, do not allow yourself to be experimented upon, but try a remedy that has relieved thousands and proved itself worthy of your confidence. We refer to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

STUBS' FILES,
STEEL MANDRELS,
STEEL WIRE,
SHEFFIELD FILES,
HACK SAW BLADES,
STUBS' TOOLS of all kinds.
A full stock at low prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 40 John-st., corner Dutch-st.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!!
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PHELAN'S BILLIARD TABLES
Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway.
Entrance in 10th-st.
Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. [illegible]

[illegible] ..........Signor TORIANI.

[illegible] at HALL & SON'S, No. [illegible] BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & [illegible], No. [illegible] William-st., and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 8 to 4 o'clock.

[illegible] to commence at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

[illegible] THIS EVENING [illegible] July [illegible]

[illegible] LOGAN [illegible] VENETIA, in the highly [illegible] THE ITALIAN BRIDE. [illegible] THE MARSEILLAISE. [illegible] with Mr. Peters' celebrated DUTCH VARIETIES. [illegible] pleasure to state that [illegible] Miss Logan, he has been able to renew [illegible] an engagement which has been attended [illegible] unprecedented in the annals of the drama. Miss [illegible] every night this week, and on Saturday [illegible] July 11, will take her benefit, and make her last appearance.

BUCKLEY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT,

BUCKLEY'S OPERA TROUPE, [illegible] Opera House, No. 585 Broadway, New-York. They will have the honor of appearing in a grand new entertainment, consisting of ballads, glees, quartettes, solos, descriptive songs of the field, fireside, cottage and cabin, embracing choice selections from classic music and [illegible] of the day. In which the beautiful and popular vocalist Miss C. HIPPERT, Mr. G. Swaine Buckley, R. Bishop Buckley, the juvenile prodigy, Young America; Mr. J. A. Basquin, Mr. F. [illegible] the splendid pianist; and the celebrated American [illegible].

Mr. F. BUCKLEY, who will perform a number of solos, including his impressive effort, entitled THE DREAM.

They will appear in Bridgeport on Wednesday, July 8; in New-Haven on Thursday, July 9; in Hartford on Friday and Saturday, July 10 and 11.

L. SHORT, Manager.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. [illegible] cents—Children [illegible] Half price. TUESDAY EVENING, July 7, 1857.

TWO COMIC PIECES ON THE SAME EVENING. Unparalleled success of THE WONDERFUL RAVELS in Jerome's new comic pantomime of BIANCO; OR THE MAGIC SWORD. To commence with the laughable piece of JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT. Jeannette.....Mme. Marzetti | Jeannot......L. Espinosa. Wednesday—The beautiful Signorina Rolla and the English Vaudeville Company.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

The gorgeous fairy spectacle every night. THE NAIAD QUEEN; OR, THE REVOLT OF THE WATER NYMPHS. The Naiad Queen..........Lizzie Weston Davenport. [illegible] Mr. Fisher; Amphibeo, Mr. W. A. Wood. Fairies, naiads, demons, soldiers, monsters, bannermen, &c., by ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES. [illegible] The Bath of Beauty. Act III.—Grand March of the Female Warriors.

OLYMPIC.

Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. TUESDAY, July [illegible] [illegible] OMNIBUS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Dress Circle, [illegible] cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, [illegible] Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or [illegible] for each person. TUESDAY EVENING, July 7. A drama entitled the WIDOW OF TOLEDO, [illegible] THE GOLDEN AXE. WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM— TUESDAY, July 7, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 8, DISSOLVING VIEWS, with the CHROMOTYPES, and a grand display [illegible] or ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS. The new and beautiful COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO, embracing, in an artistic sense, some of the finest CHROMATIC COMBINATIONS outside of the Royal Galleries of Europe. The world-renowned Serpent, The Happy Family, Gallery of Wax Works, &c. Admission [illegible]; children under 10, 13 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS SPLENDID edifice is now under the auspices of the American Institute. Samples of the productions of our country in Agriculture, Manufactures and the Arts will be received for public inspection. All information relative thereto will be had at the Palace, by addressing WILLIAM B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary and Agent.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, John Raynor and E. H. Pierce, Proprietors, give three Concerts, as above, commencing MONDAY, July 6. Tickets 25 cents. J. T. DONNELLY, Agent.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The Gallery alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. [illegible] South-st.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN ELEGANT AND ELABORATELY finished four round cornered seven-octave rosewood pianoforte, at one-half original cost two months since; [illegible] carved legs, magnificent solid pearl keys, City-made and fully warranted, overstrung bass, powerful rich tone, finished all round with triple carvings, without spot or blemish, and worthy of notice. Price $[illegible]. Will be made an object for cash. Can be examined at No. [illegible] [illegible] for three days, from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M. Will be boxed for shipping.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS.— [illegible] agent in New-York for the sale of these elegant parlor and Church instruments, so highly recommended by Thalberg and W. Mason. MASON & HAMLIN'S MELODEONS, from $60 to $200. MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS, with six and eight stops, one and two banks of keys, with and without pedal bass, from $200 to $400. Descriptive pamphlets sent to any address. S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.— On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 [illegible] House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th av. (Formerly Dubois & Stodart, and Dubois, Bacon & Chambers.)

TWO ROSEWOOD PIANOS FOR SALE— Or trade for half their value; taken for debt and will be sold for cash very cheap. 6½ and 7 octave, round corners, carved legs, and, but a short time in use, and fully warranted. Lowest price $[illegible] and $[illegible], or will trade for merchandise. Call at No. [illegible] Broadway, Room 18. M. WRAY, Auctioneer.

L. A. BENJAMIN, AGENT FOR CORMON & FANCHER'S Piano-Fortes, offers an assortment unsurpassed in tone and finish, and at prices that defy competition. Also, new and second-hand Pianos of other makers for sale and to let, much below the usual prices, at No. 293 Bowery. Liberal discount to dealers and teachers.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $40 to $200.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case our Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

H. S. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND OTHERS.— A large and well assorted stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, including Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware, will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, at auction prices, at No. 521 Broadway, by order of the Assignee. Goods delivered at any part of the City.

## RAILROADS.

[illegible] MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, [illegible] and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, [illegible] Railroads, to Toledo, [illegible] and Mississippi route to the Great West. [illegible] through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York. Corner of Courtlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 25, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 6, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 8:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

## STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE. FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M. RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

| | Cabin. | Deck. | | Cabin. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | $4 00 | $3 50 | Nashua | $4 25 | $3 25 |
| Worcester | 3 00 | 2 50 | Lowell | 4 25 | 3 25 |
| Providence | 3 00 | 2 50 | Groton Junct'n | 4 00 | — |
| Fitchburg | 3 25 | — | New-London or Norwich | 3 00 | 1 50 |

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

JULY, 1857.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, RED BANK and all the intermediate landings. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from the foot of Robinson-st.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | | LEAVE RED BANK. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday, July 7, | 7 | A. M. | Tuesday, July 7, | 3 | P. M. |
| Wed'day, July 8, | 7½ | A. M. | Wed'day, July 8, | 3½ | P. M. |
| Thu'day, July 9, | 8 | A. M. | Thu'day, July 9, | 3½ | P. M. |
| Friday, July 10, | 9 | A. M. | Friday, July 10, | 4 | P. M. |
| Saturday, July 11, | 10 | A. M. | Saturday, July 11, | 5 | P. M. |

JULY 1857.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK: | | | LEAVE OCEAN PORT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesd'y, July 7, | 3½ | P. M. | Tuesd'y, July 7, | 7 | A. M. |
| Wed'day, July 8, | 3½ | P. M. | Wed'day, July 8, | 7 | A. M. |
| Thu'day, July 9, | 4 | P. M. | Thu'day, July 9, | 7 | A. M. |
| Friday, July 10, | 4½ | P. M. | Friday, July 10, | 7 | A. M. |
| Saturd'y, July 11, | 5 | P. M. | Saturd'y, July 11, | 7 | A. M. |

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new and elegant steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK: | | | LEAVE RED BANK: | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday, July 7, | 3½ | P. M. | Wed'day, July 8, | 7 | A. M. |
| Wed'day, July 8, | 3½ | P. M. | Thursday, July 9, | 7 | A. M. |

FOR GLEN COVE, GLEN WOOD, AND intermediate landings, Sleights' Dock, White Stone, Great Neck and Sands Point. The steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. WOOD, being fitted anew for comfort and speed, will run daily from Peck Slip to the above points. Leaving Glenwood at 6:30 A. M., and Glen Cove at 7 A. M., and New-York at 4 P. M. The boat will commence on or about the 1st July to run double trips, affording a pleasant sail to the various points on the route, the public-houses and grounds at which are now in complete order for visitors. Fare to Glen Cove 25c.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANTHONY SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12¾ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., and 12¾ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1, THE steamer THOMAS HUNT, Captain E. H. HALL, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 36, North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., for Perth Amboy, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3½ P. M., landing at Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Tottenville. Returning, will leave Perth Amboy at 7 A. M.

THE FAST AND SPACIOUS STEAMER BROADWAY will commence her regular trips as a day boat for Albany, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, from the foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings; arriving in Albany in time for the cars to Saratoga or the West.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, [illegible] cents, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6¾, and Newburg 7¾ A. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING.—Making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BRIGGS, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M., making the usual landings on her return. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY BOAT—FOR COZZENS, NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie and Catskill, connecting with the stages to the Catskill Mountain House, on SATURDAY of every week, at 9 A. M., from the foot of Franklin-st. The steamer CATSKILL.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

## FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.

The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.

The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

| FROM NEW-YORK: | | FROM LIVERPOOL: | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, June 20 | 1857 | Wednesday, June 24 | 1857 |
| Saturday, July 4 | 1857 | Wednesday, July 8 | 1857 |
| Saturday, July 18 | 1857 | Wednesday, July 22 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Aug. 1 | 1857 | Wednesday, Aug. 5 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Aug. 15 | 1857 | Wednesday, Aug. 19 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Sept. [illegible] | 1857 | Wednesday, Sept. [illegible] | 1857 |
| Saturday, Sept. 26 | 1857 | Wednesday, Sept. 30 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Oct. 10 | 1857 | Wednesday, Oct. 14 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Oct. 24 | 1857 | Wednesday, Oct. 28 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Nov. 7 | 1857 | Wednesday, Nov. 11 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Nov. 21 | 1857 | Wednesday, Nov. 25 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Dec. 5 | 1857 | Wednesday, Dec. 9 | 1857 |
| | | Wednesday, Dec. 24 | 1857 |

For freight or passage apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. [illegible], 2,221 tons burth.

INDIANA, Capt. [illegible], 2,254 tons burthen;

ARGO, Capt. [illegible], 2,315 tons burthen;

JASON, Capt. BARTTEN, 2,667 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.

The steamship JASON will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, July 8, and be succeeded by the QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, July 22, and the INDIANA.

For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$130

Second Cabin Passage..........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$110

Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CANADA, Shannon, | leaves N. York | Wednesday, June 24 |
| EUROPA, Leitch, | leaves Boston | Wednesday, July 1 |
| PERSIA, Judkins, | leaves N. York | Wednesday, July 8 |
| NIAGARA, Wickman, | leaves Boston | Wednesday, July 15 |
| ARABIA, Stone, | leaves N. York | Wednesday, July 22 |
| AMERICA, Lang, | leaves Boston | Wednesday, July 29 |
| ASIA, Lott, | leaves N. York | Wednesday, Aug. 5 |
| EUROPA, Leitch | leaves Boston | Wednesday, Aug. 12 |
| PERSIA, Judkins, | leaves N. York | Wednesday, Aug. 19 |

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMIN, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,963 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM GLASGOW. |
|---|---|
| New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon. | Edinburg, June 17. |
| Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon. | Glasgow, July 8. |
| Glasgow, Wd'day, July 22, 12 noon. | New-York, July 22. |
| New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon. | Edinburg, Aug. 8. |
| Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon. | Glasgow, Sept. 5. |

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful new iron Steamship CONSTITUTION, E. POUGIN Commander, will depart for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on THURSDAY, July 16, from Pier No. 39 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS.

In 1st Cabin..........$90 | In 3d Cabin..........$35

In 2d Cabin..........55 |

This steamer [illegible] water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

☞ Certificates of passage will be issued here to parties who are desirous of bringing out their friends, at the following rates:

In 1st Cabin..........$100 | In 3d Cabin..........$40

In 2d Cabin..........60 | In Steerage..........35

(till July 17th inst.)

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

First cabin..........$130 | Second cabin..........$75.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 23. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail August 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP LEBANON, T. Cook, commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75, including provisions and Steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, 8th inst. Luggage not wanted during the voyage can be sent over the day before.

A steamer will leave the Company's dock at Jersey City with the passengers at 6½ and 7 o'clock A. M.

The ARABIA will sail on the 22d July.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LEBANON.—Consignees are informed that the LEBANON will commence discharging on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 8th instant. All goods for which permits are not received will be sent to the Bonded Warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.— SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. The steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATUDAY, July 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The splendid steamship SOUTHERNER, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, July 15. The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to the various landings on the St John's River, Florida, connecting with the steamships from New-York, and leaving Charleston every TUESDAY. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; to Pilatka, $33.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.— The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

BACKUS RANGES

For Summer and Winter.

SUMMER RANGES,

FURNACES.

A general assortment of COOKING STOVES,

Wholesale and Retail,

At the Stuyvesant Stove Works Depot.

SAM. S. UTTER, Proprietor,

No. 238 Water-st.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE.—Great economy in fuel, positive purity of the warm air, no danger of setting the building on fire, as the fire passes through 30 feet of flues, and the cold air is exposed to all the heated surface. There is no downward draft, and no damper openings. It can be cleaned in five minutes. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, office and salesroom No. 330 Broadway, corner of White-st., New-York.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Salesrooms Nos 786 and 788 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance.

## MEDICAL.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED.

THE CURE

SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been compelled to depend on a false guide in the mysteries of medicine, and of destroying truthful solution of its power over disease, and its proper use in the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practiced by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of improbabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in its theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed; the results obtained from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases unsatisfactory.

It is a solemn and startling fact, that three-fourths of those "who have departed this life" died victims, not to disease, but to the injudicious application of this subtle and uncertain theory, as practiced by the regular faculty.

We have proved the utter falsity of the regular practice of medicine, and the great undeniable truthfulness of the R. R. R. over and over again; for, in a thousand cases, where the regular physicians have given up their patients as incurable, and had in many cases pronounced the time to only a few short hours, that their victims had to live, Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators or Resolvent, as the case may have been, has restored those dying patients to new life and health.

In the treatment of the sick by the R. R. R. remedies, there is nothing left to chance or uncertainties, for these remedies are so prepared as to possess fixed and positive curative powers, founded on principles as immutable in their power over disease, as the laws of gravitation over the earth. It is, therefore, impossible for these remedies to fail in removing from the human system the difficulty for which they may be given, and of restoring the whole human system to its normal condition of health.

This is readily seen in the miraculous efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief—for the moment this remedy is applied to the part or parts of the body tortured with pain, or crippled with infirmities, all pain and uneasiness ceases, and the crippled, lame and wounded limb become invigorated with renewed strength. So also with the Resolvent. The most repulsive sores, ulcers, humors, and the most obstinate of chronic diseases quickly become extinct after a few doses is taken.

In cases of dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver, congestion, palpitation of the heart, Radway's Regulators, in the form of Pills, can be relied upon as a positive and certain corrector and regulator of these difficulties. In cases of temporary constipation, or derangement of the stomach or bowels, the Cathartic and Purgative Pills, given by the regular faculty, even if they remove the temporary difficulty, do so at the expense of cramps, sickness at stomach, and weakness, and, after the effects of these purgatives are over, the bowels are left costive and the system debilitated. Radway's Regulators will instantly relieve the pain and distress, remove the difficulty, and restore a regular action to the liver, stomach, bowels and other organs—they neither irritate, inflame, sicken or weaken the patient, and the evacuations are natural, without prostrating the system or cramping the bowels.

These remedies are the only ones that have reduced the hygienic principle to the fixity of a mathematical demonstration—invariable in all cases, and proceeding on a settled routine. They, and they alone, have imparted to the incongruous experience and repugnant practice of the so-called "regular faculty," the precision and invariability which are essential to the requirements of a science. Taking the human body as the problem, and health as its normal condition, they proceed by fixed rules to eliminate all extraneous and deleterious particles, and thus restore the constitution to its integrity, by the expulsion of those local or organic irregularities which vitiate the soundness of the whole.

DANGEROUS DISEASES.

In Cholera, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Typhus and Typhoid Fever, and all malignant and malarious Fevers—Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators are not only positive curatives, but certain preventives.

Not only in the milder latitudes of the North have these Remedies cured the patients of these terrible maladies, but under the burning zones of the tropics, where in the wildest and most violent degrees, they scourged the people as a pestilence. With these Remedies you need not fear exposure to any contagious disease or infectious malady.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

All diseases that have become established in the system, called chronic or constitutional, Radway's Resolvent, aided by the Relief and Regulators, will remove. Scrofula, syphilis, Bronchitis, Ulcers, Sores, Fever Sores, Humors, Salt Rheum, and all skin diseases will quickly yield to this all powerful remedy.

The use of the Resolvent will, in a few weeks, entirely change the whole condition of the body, we care not from how many generations you have derived your title to the diseases established in your bodies, Radway's Resolvent will remove it, and give to you what your forefathers were unable to—a pure and healthy body—free from disease.

COMMON DISEASES.

All diseases prevalent at this season of the year, caused by derangements of the organs of the system, sudden changes of the weather, heat and cold, disturbed circulation of the blood—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Bowel Complaints, Fever and Ague, Headache, Toothache, Aches and Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Falls, Inflammatory Diseases, Congestive Diseases, Humors in the system—Impure Blood, Boils, Pustule Pimples, Blotches, &c. Liver Complaints—Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all diseases, whether acute, inflammatory, malarious, nervous, chronic or constitutional, RADWAY'S Remedies will most positively exterminate and restore the infirm and enfeebled system to health and strength.

AN OFFER—TO THE DYING.

Ye who have friends now upon the brink of the grave, on whom all hopes of recovery are lost—who have been given up as incurable by your physician, we invite you to make one more effort to save the valued life of the dying one. A trial of these Remedies cannot do any injury, and may restore to life and health, even though no hopes are entertained by your physician. Over a thousand such instances have come to our knowledge; and we therefore feel ourselves justified in requesting the trial. Surely, after the physician says he can do no more, his prejudice to your using a remedy that might do good, is criminal.

As one of the instances we have alluded to in the above article, we refer the public to the case reported to us by Richard Griffith, Esq., well known in Canada West, as a man of high integrity, and well-approved of by his countrymen for his high official capacities.

HARROWSMITH, Frontenac Co., C. W., June 24, 1857.

In October, 1855, my wife giving birth to a child, left her bed too early, and caught a severe cold, which promised to terminate her life. The best physicians in this neighborhood and Kingston were in attendance on her—but all of no avail—*the Doctors had given her up to die. For seven consecutive weeks* I sat at her bedside momentarily watching to see her breathe her last. I happened to see a copy of your paper, called "*The Moving World*," and there read of your medicines. I resolved to test them as a last resort. I gave her the *Resolvent* with the Regulators—and Relief—according to directions, and *in three days*

OBSERVED A WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.

From this she daily recovered, and is now, thank God, better than ever she was in her life.

The child, when three months old, caught a bad cold, and *dwindled away to a mere skeleton*, nothing but *bone* and *skin*; his *eyes protruded from his head, as if they would drop out*; the physicians all united in saying there was no use of attempting to save him; *his case was hopeless, as it was too young, and must die*. But I thought different. Your Remedies gave life to my wife, while the doctors gave her up to death. I again had recourse to them, I gave him the Resolvent internally, and used it as a wash externally, to his eyes. He is now a laughing, hearty, prattling child, enjoying the best of health. Your most obedient and grateful servant,

RICHARD GRIFFITH.

The above, reader, is but one out of thousands of similar cases in the world, where, had the verdicts of the physicians been relied upon, without further trial, *death* would have seized its victim. Do not, therefore, give up your friends on the mere report of your physicians, who say they can do no more. When you are told this, resort to our Remedies.

RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

The excruciating torment of toothache can be speedily relieved by this delightful remedy without fear of injuring the gums or teeth. Eminent Dentists say they use it daily in their practice, and that it has enabled them to preserve many valuable teeth that must otherwise have been drawn. Try it yourself, and recommend it to others.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per vial.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.— None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and a round each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND [illegible] but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remember, all ye that have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." [illegible] Canal-st., [illegible] doors east of Broadway.

DR. NORTON'S REMEDY CURES A CERtain prevalent disease without internal medicine. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, Nos. 192 Broadway, 324 Grand-st., and 368 Hudson-st.

DR. MAGNUS' LUCINA CORDIAL, or ELIXIR OF LOVE.—[illegible] of the human system [illegible] the only remedy [illegible] and reproductive organs [illegible] all over-excitement [illegible] the human system [illegible] both mentally and physically. As an agent [illegible] it is equally remarkable, assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood, thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves in a more vigorous and harmonious manner [illegible] per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 24 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNUS.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—DR. ALBERT TAYLOR, Clairvoyant Physician of South Hero, Vt., where he will attend the general practice of Clairvoyant Medicine. Doctor TAYLOR has [illegible] the medical [illegible] years [illegible] Cleveland, Ohio) and is annually visited by hundreds of patients, by locks of hair and in person, from all parts of the United States and Canada. Invalids are often restored to health by his treatment after all other means have failed. Patients from a distance can be examined by sending a lock of hair from the right side of the head, just above the ear. All letters should contain a postage stamp. Terms, invariably in advance, first examination, [illegible] first prescription, $5; all subsequent examinations, [illegible]

ALBERT TAYLOR, Physician.

THOMAS MARVIN, Scribe.

A "PRIVATE TREATISE" ON THE CURE OF CERTAIN DISEASES, &c.—In the plainest words, this little volume gives the treatment and directions of a physician of immense experience. By this it will be seen there is no occasion to make known the subject to a second person, while those whose complaint continues on from month to month may even at once the means of [illegible]. "DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE," price $1, is sold at No. 2 Vesey-st. (Astor House), No. 59 Beekman-st., and by the Author, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely enveloped and post-paid, by addressing Box 990 Post-Office.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,

Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Drs. Carmochan and Mott, and Ricord of Paris, (the first living authority for disease,) doc. of the urinary, seminal and sexual organs, has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., half a block east, where he may be consulted, in English or French, personally or by letter, hours, 8 to 1 o'clock, and 6 to 9 o'clock evenings. Dr. H. tenders to all afflicted parties assurance of relief; and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Chronic and nervous complaints also treated.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, A Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner John-st.; T. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

## DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 561 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, April 28, 1857. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company," to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. P. STANTON,

Deputy Secretary of State and Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 9, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed for two weeks.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 23, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is further postponed to the 22d day of July next.

N. P. STANTON,

Deputy Secretary of State,

And Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JAMES ALBRO.

New-York, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT.

JOHN W. HOYT, having associated with himself as copartners EDWARD GRIFFITH and ROBERT E. JONES, under the firm of JOHN W. HOYT & CO., will continue the manufacture of Floor Oil-Cloths, at Elizabeth, N. J., and the sale of Oil-Cloths, of every description, on the premises No. 75 John-st., and Nos. [illegible] and 53 Platt-st., New-York.

New-York, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JAMES ALBRO.

New-York, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT.

The subscriber will continue the manufacture of floor oil-cloths at his works, Elizabeth, N. J. Messrs. ROBINS, POWELL & CO., No. 35 Broadway, New-York, and No. 125 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, are sole agents for sale of oil-cloths of my manufacture. JAMES ALBRO.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOSEPH SHILTON and HENRY STOCKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the said firm will be settled by JOSEPH SHILTON, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

New-York, June 18, 1857. JOSEPH SHILTON. HENRY STOCKS.

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1857.

MR. GEORGE HUNTER BROWN, SON of our Mr. JAMES BROWN, has been admitted as a partner in our houses.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

New-York, July 1, 1857.

## PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1857. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. The Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 36 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

62,304 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.

19,000 cubic yards of puddle.

650,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.

285,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.

21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.

47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.

850 cubic yards of concrete.

550 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.

3,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.

834,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r.

A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.

Croton Aqueduct Board.

## AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.— The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

900 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

## MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE.

3 UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILERS, new.

3 BOILERS, 30 in. dia. x48 long, second-hand.

LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, new and second-hand.

1 NEW HORIZONTAL TUBULAR BOILER, of about 30 horse-power. Will be set up, and put in operation, and no pay unless satisfactory. Several other boilers, both new and second-hand. Apply to CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. 65 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—ONE OF [illegible], one of 12, and one of 18 horse power. H. A. CRANE, corner 29th-st. and 11th-av.

SAFE WANTED.—ONE SUITABLE FOR a private family, burglar and fire proof and cheap. Apply to A. SHERMAN, No. 167 Nassau-st.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY against ALVIN T. CHAMBERLAIN [illegible] [illegible] Horatio Averill deceased [illegible] William Begley and Sally Begley, Defendants.—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action [illegible] and serve a copy of your answer [illegible] Cattaraugus County, New-York [illegible] the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if the defendants fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint. And you will take notice that the amended complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of Allegany County, on the [illegible] day of March, 1857.

ANGEL & BOLLES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—ULANAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM BRADY and MARGARET his wife, CHARLES TATHAM, JULES BRETING, [illegible] BURNETT DURNING, JAMES [illegible], DENIS CUNNINGHAM, DANIEL McGUIRE, FRANCIS BAILEY, and EDWARD PHILLIPS, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

HADLEY, STERLING & THAYER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the said County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the [illegible] day of May, 1857. HADLEY, STERLING & THAYER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—PATRICK McGAUGHAN, plaintiff, against JOHN HART, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 18 Chambers-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and ninety-nine dollars, [illegible] Dated New-York, June [illegible], 1857. H. P. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of June, 1857. H. P. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—[illegible] against PHEBE SCOYER, MARY SMITH, Special Guardian, &c., and SIDNEY SANDERSON and JOHN LEVERIDGE, Trustees of MARY SMITH and others.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants, Mary Smith, Special Guardian, &c.: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 55 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated May 28, 1857. CATLIN & STREET, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HARMON E. WELLS and JONATHAN S. CHRISTIE against GEORGE A. WENDELL.—By order of the Justice of said Court granting [illegible] that an attachment has been issued against the estate of GEORGE A. WENDELL, of or late of West Bloomfield, in the County of Ontario, and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts, unless the said defendant, GEORGE A. WENDELL, appear and discharge such attachment according to law, within three months from the first publication of this notice, and that the payment of any debts due to him by residents of this State, and the delivery of any property belonging to him to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, for any purpose whatever, are forbidden by law, and are void.—Dated New-York, June [illegible], 1857.

W. WELLS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 100 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM SETON, [illegible] against EMILY SETON, HENRY SETON, ROBERT SETON, ELIZABETH SETON, ELLEN SETON and ISABELLA SETON.—Summons, (for relief.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, No. 138 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.—Dated June 30, 1857. T. JAS. GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1857. T. JAMES GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. HENRY S. LESZYNSKY, insolvent. Notice first published May 12, 1857. Creditors to appear before Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, at Chambers, in the City Hall, of the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COCKCROFT, late of the City of New-York, physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of JOHN S. [illegible], No. 20 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 26, 1857.

JAMES E. COCKCROFT, } Executors.
WILLIAM COCKCROFT, }
CORNELIA E. V. COCKCROFT, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HIGH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the sole surviving administrator, at his office, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next. Dated March [illegible], 1857. GEORGE HERRIMER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY C. SHELDON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of JAMES SHELDON, No. 18 Cortland-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 2, 1857. LUCY P. SHELDON, } Administrators. JAMES SHELDON, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES [illegible], late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his office No. 3 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated [illegible], 1857. JOHN A. BRYAN, Sole Acting Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT H. CUMING, late of the Town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of residence, at Fort Hamilton, in the County of Kings, on or before the twenty-seventh day of October next. Dated April 22, 1857. MICHAEL SCOFIELD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. FORD, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of WILLIAM A. BRUSLE, No. 1 James-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 13, 1857. WILLIAM A. BRUSLE, } Executors. JOSEPH B. YOUNG, }

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS. Free from poison, for the destruction of Bedbugs and Roaches, Ants and Fleas, [illegible]

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS [illegible] [illegible] Beware of counterfeits.

# CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857.
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$9,904,128 24
Average amount of Specie.... 861,417 28
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 7,663,790 00
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$775,813 00
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 91,500 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 460,681 00
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 3, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$637,443 00
Average amount of Specie.... 37,819 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 107,424 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 62[illegible],688 00
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,980,[illegible] 95
Average amount of Specie.... 1,387,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Notes of late Bank of America.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$12,273,804 38
Average amount of Specie.... 1,368,019 88
Average amount of Circulation.... 2,098 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 8,034,258 09
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,964,680 21
Average amount of Specie.... 86,737 11
Average amount of Circulation.... 80,172 18
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,330,441 00
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$6,638,218 16
Average amount of Specie.... 994,597 02
Average amount of Circulation.... 322,590 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,[illegible] 06
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
THOMAS BREWSTER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,611,718 26
Average amount of Specie.... 138,590 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 78,871 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,514,074 00
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 3, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,998,913 13
Average amount of Specie.... 566,590 84
Average amount of Circulation.... 20,070 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,367,300 92
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,697,314 91
Average amount of Specie.... 394,416 76
Average amount of Circulation.... 454,2[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,028,723 37
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
A. G. CHAPMAN, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 3, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,015,831 80
Average amount of Specie.... 46,51[illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 174,670 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 389,791 26
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
JAS. L. REDFIELD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,547,388 57
Average amount of Specie.... 232,906 76
Average amount of Circulation.... 224,339 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,577,687 76
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
MATTHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$862,008 30
Average amount of Specie.... 32,771 36
Average amount of Circulation.... 126,189 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 270,848 35
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, R. WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WILLIAMSON, President.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
[illegible], Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,690,707 64
Average amount of Specie.... 78,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 131,760 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 884,264 34
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$866,488 29
Average amount of Specie.... 71,813 42
Average amount of Circulation.... 119,011 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 618,775 86
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 3, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,410,866 06
Average amount of Specie.... 278,716 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 286,058 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,158,577 00
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 3, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$762,097 13
Average amount of Specie.... 58,138 43
Average amount of Circulation.... 188,575 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 594,868 13
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1857.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,898,669 61
Average amount of Specie.... 132,367 22
Average amount of Circulation.... 80,694 21
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,504,089 47
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,180,396 71
Average amount of Specie.... 261,324 05
Average amount of Circulation.... 107,457 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,[illegible],540 40
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,688,196 73
Average amount of Specie.... 119,686 14
Average amount of Circulation.... 69,097 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,795,414 41
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 3, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$480,509 00
Average amount of Specie.... 24,409 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 80,767 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 419,752 00
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, DANIEL BANKS, President of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. BANKS, President.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
WM. H. RIDLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,825,415 76
Average amount of Specie.... 148,687 53
Average amount of Circulation.... 182,092 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,449,978 45
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$725,319 96
Average amount of Specie.... 41,675 40
Average amount of Circulation.... 156,369 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 554,659 59
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$690,474 07
Average amount of Specie.... 50,860 21
Average amount of Circulation.... 90,631 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 806,525 99
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,463,778 70
Average amount of Specie.... 98,496 88
Average amount of Circulation.... 116,562 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 848,668 89
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 3, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,758,827 44
Average amount of Specie.... 146,846 23
Average amount of Circulation.... 205,696 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,220,978 42
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
THOMAS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$424,735 00
Average amount of Specie.... 21,520 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 99,192 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 225,966 00
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$790,992 84
Average amount of Specie.... 54,488 47
Average amount of Circulation.... 122,469 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 648,126 54
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
ROBERT M. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,165,000 09
Average amount of Specie.... 175,428 36
Average amount of Circulation.... 221,638 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,878,094 64
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,469,308 22
Average amount of Specie.... 455,856 49
Average amount of Circulation.... 284,196 33
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,344,558 94
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$865,978 38
Average amount of Specie.... 98,064 90
Average amount of Circulation.... 98,302 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,075,729 38
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 3, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,699,305 88
Average amount of Specie.... 85,898 84
Average amount of Circulation.... 174,634 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,179,051 55
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,139,995 67
Average amount of Specie.... 895,738 90
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank.... 351,198 74
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,405,650 01
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,114,125 70
Average amount of Specie.... 94,068 12
Average amount of Circulation.... 212,000 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 890,802 77
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$681,073 61
Average amount of Specie.... 51,418 85
Average amount of Circulation.... 131,394 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 447,861 28
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,307,560 00
Average amount of Specie.... 305,174 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 168,256 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,773,630 01
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$6,111,892 02
Average amount of Specie*.... 1,308,[illegible] 27
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.... 263,917 40
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,128,341 28
* Under this head are included coin, bullion, and Clearing House certificates.
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,302,634 23
Average amount of Specie.... 131,858 49
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.... 126,221 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,542,329 01
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,830,835 58
Average amount of Specie.... 646,353 33
Average amount of Circulation.... 317,321 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,706,356 46
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 6th day of July, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 3, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,383,304 00
Average amount of Specie.... 118,185 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 117,912 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,019,497 00
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
J. VAN NAME, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 3, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,093,888 36
Average amount of Specie.... 255,394 45
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.... 172,752 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,178,018 91
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$462,406 44
Average amount of Specie.... 16,880 01
Average amount of Circulation.... 96,784 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 235,412 66
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$459,077 13
Average amount of Specie.... 41,063 13
Average amount of Circulation.... 119,688 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 130,249 31
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 3, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$221,046 30
Average amount of Specie.... 11,813 64
Average amount of Circulation.... 124,132 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 136,952 07
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,083,354 19
Average amount of Specie.... 49,597 58
Average amount of Circulation.... 169,641 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 749,904 81
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,979,322 61
Average amount of Specie.... 141,154 25
Average amount of Circulation.... 142,469 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,722,084 94
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 3, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$601,771 65
Average amount of Specie.... 31,546 45
Average amount of Circulation.... 161,409 90
Average amount of Deposits.... 385,571 94
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 6th day of July, 1857.
E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 3, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$866,649 76
Average amount of Specie.... 42,850 21
Average amount of Circulation.... 119,989 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 721,651 80
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 6th day of July, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$6,457,788 84
Average amount of Specie.... 659,316 09
Average amount of Circulation.... 177,363 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,831,880 34
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$900,622 74
Average amount of Specie.... 41,811 06
Average amount of Circulation.... 180,373 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 594,658 30
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
EDWARD F. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,908,548 36
Average amount of Specie.... 227,769 73
Average amount of Circulation.... 33,000 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,946,081 60
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
THOS. R. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$887,316 56
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, ASHER PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
JAS. BELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,238,604 28
Average amount of Specie.... 117,042 61
Average amount of Circulation.... 222,989 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 778,901 78
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 3, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,047,426 06
Average amount of Specie.... 274,718 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 218,098 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,042,858 00
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,813,708 96
Average amount of Specie.... 77,304 54
Average amount of Circulation.... 330,424 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 848,758 16
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.
E. B. PELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,688,685 39
Average amount of Specie.... 301,575 07
Average amount of Circulation.... 126,656 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,315,[illegible] 21
*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 6th day of July, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

# FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
Office No. 29 William-st., (next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

Office of the Housatonic Railroad Co., Bridgeport, June 26, 1857.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The coupons due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.
At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in each $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1856, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $159,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. *Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to* examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.
The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.
Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as [illegible] to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.
Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.
The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.
The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.
CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—THE SUBscribers offer for sale—
ST. LOUIS CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS, five and twenty-five years to run.
ST. LOUIS COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, five years to run.
LEE COUNTY, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
The last two bonds guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort des Moines and Minnesota Railroad.
CITY OF KEOKUK TEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, one, two and three years to run, secured by a special tax for the payment of principal and interest.
CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
CITY OF BURLINGTON, IOWA, EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
The principal and interest of all the above Bonds payable in the City of New-York.
Full particulars can be had on application to
E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE IN NEW-YORK, July 1, on the following securities, will be paid by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
City of Wheeling Bonds.
City of Buffalo Bonds.
City of Cleveland Water Loan Bonds.
City of Chicago Water Loan Bonds.
City of Chicago Special Loan on account Water Works.
City of Utica Bonds.
City of Keokuk Bonds.
City of San Francisco 10 per cent. Fire Bonds.
City of San Francisco 6 per cent. Civil Bonds.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad Income Bonds.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Bonds.
Black River and Utica Railroad Bonds.
Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Bonds, assumed by the New-York Central Railroad Company.
New-York State 5½ per cent. Stock, issued on account of Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company.
Northern Cross Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

Office of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, June 23, 1857.
PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—THE INTEREST due on the 1st day of July next, on the following securities, will be paid on and after that day at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:
Bonds Ohio and Penn. Railroad Co., 1st mortgage.
Bonds City of Pittsburg, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds City of Alleghany, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Stark County, Ohio, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Richland County, Ohio, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Allen County, Ohio, to Ohio and Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Crawford County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Van Wert County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Allen County, Ind., to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co., 1st mort.
Construction Bonds Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co.
JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

Office Panama Railroad Co., No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, June 30, 1857.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of July, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Company, on and after that date. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from this date to the 7th of July inclusive.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 18 William-st., New-York, June 29, 1857.—The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th June, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the establishment of a registry of the stock of the Company, and will open on the 20th day of July. By order of the Board.
J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$3,500.—WANTED—THE AMOUNT ON bond and mortgage, for a few years, on ample real-estate security—first incumbrance. Interest will be paid promptly, half-yearly. Inquire at No. 139 Nassau-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, 1857, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

# FINANCIAL.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—[illegible] Toledo and [illegible], and the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company.—The stockholders and bondholders of this Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine-st., on THURSDAY, July 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., to learn of the present condition of the Road, and to decide on other matters of importance.

SOUTH ROYALTON BANK OF VERMONT.—Notes on the above Bank are taken at EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., at 75 cents on the dollar, in payment for Summer Clothing.

ULSTER COMPANY.—The stockholders of the late Ulster Company who are desirous of taking stock in "The Ellenville Lead and Copper Company," now holding all the property formerly owned by the Ulster Company, can have an opportunity of doing so until the 15th July by calling at the office of the company, No. 15 Broadway, Room No. 4, where the terms of subscription will be made known.
SAM'L L. MITCHILL,
EDWIN LUDLOW,
CHAS. BURKHALTER, } Trustees.

C. F. LINDSLEY—NO. 3 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

# DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.
The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 8th inst.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
New-York, July 1, 1857.
This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, COR. OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, BROOKLYN, L. I.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, July 20. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July, will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock, P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—New-York, June 30, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all small sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 20th. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

Watertown and Rome Railroad Co., Treasurer's Office, Watertown, July 1, 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, Canal-st., in that City.
E. B. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

Mariners' Savings Institution, Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this institution have declared a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and five (5) on larger sums, payable after Wednesday, 22d inst. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD CO., NO. 88 WALL-STREET—New-York, July 6, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst., to the stockholders or their legal representatives, who were such at the closing of their books on the 30th day of June last.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Great Western Building, No. 39 Pine-st., New-York, June 29, 1857.—The semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company will be paid at this office on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

Merchants' Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, June 30, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of July next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
New-York, July 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts., New-York, July 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 11. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 327 Broadway, corner Franklin-place, New-York, June 4, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, June 27, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 26, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The People's Bank has declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of July. The Transfer Books closed till that date.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 27, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock, payable on Wednesday, the 8th day of July ensuing. By order of the Board.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 174 Broadway, New-York.—The Directors of the Union Express Company have declared their fifth semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable at their office in New-York, on and after July 1.
EDWARD P. BEACH, Sec. and Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, office No. 74 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent., payable on 9th instant. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
New-York, July 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE Company, office No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, 6th July, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand.
JESSE PAULMIER, Secretary.
Jersey City, July 6, 1857.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co., New-York, Friday, June 26, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. payable on and after the 1st day of July next. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Irving Bank, New-York, June 30, 1857.
TWELFTH DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER the 10th day of July, a dividend of four per cent. will be paid the Stockholders of this Bank. The transfer books are closed to that date. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Brooklyn, E. D., July 3d, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
E. GIROUX, Secretary.

Office of the Eighth-Avenue Railroad Co., July 3, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—JUNE 27, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st of July next.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 27, 1857.—A dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this institution, on and after Monday, July 6, next. By order of the Board.
SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on the 10th July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st until the 10th proximo.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PATERSON AND HUDSON Railroad have declared a dividend of four and one-half per cent., payable at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York, on the 3d of July.

# DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company, No. [illegible] Broad-st., New-York, July 1, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable on demand.
E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the [illegible] of July next.
June 26, 1857.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

# BANK NOTICES.

Continental Bank, New-York, April 4, 1857.
CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of the [illegible], and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by the addition of 5,000 shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the stock now existing.
The officers of the Bank, having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions on the [illegible] day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the Banking-house in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as stockholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of [illegible] new share of the increased capital stock for every [illegible] three shares then held by them respectively.
The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when the certificates will be issued.
Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said [illegible] day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.
The transfer books will be closed from the [illegible] day of June to the (8th) eighth day of July, both inclusive.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1857.—The Board of Directors will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., of WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July next, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, eight hundred and sixty (860) shares of the capital stock of the Bank, of the par value of $100 each, which stock, under the [illegible] [illegible] August, 1855, [illegible] [illegible] shareholders, who alone had the right to subscribe, [illegible] became forfeited. These shares will be entitled to the full dividend on the 1st August, if the conditions of sale be fulfilled. The par value of the shares, premium to be paid on the day of sale at the Banking-House and the residue on or before the 25th of same month. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums from $5 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 11th will draw interest from the 1st.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PUGSLEY,
H. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before 11th July will bear interest from the 1st of the month, 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. [illegible], Vice-Presidents.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK—No. 179 ATLANTIC-STREET.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of [illegible] and under [illegible] [illegible] made on and after the 20th inst. Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evening from 6 to 8.
C. DURNING, Secretary. ISA SMITH, President.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that the first installment of 25 per cent. on the additional capital of the Bank, will be due and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders will have the privilege of making their advance payment at any other subsequent period, by adding interest on their payment.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, June 30, 1857.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums of [illegible] amount, will be paid to depositors in this institution entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 20. Interest not called for will draw the same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. Money deposited on or before Saturday, 11th July, will draw interest from 1st July.
Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 434 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE.—All sums, from $5 to $1,000, deposited in this Bank, on or before the 10th July next, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st July.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE IRVING SAVINGS Institution have ordered that interest be paid depositors for the last 3 and 6 months ending June 30, 1857, at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, 20th July. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., 2 doors from Chatham.—Open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 11th of July, will draw interest from the 1st.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Phenix Bank, New-York, July 1, 1857.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS AND Inspectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to 15th July.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

# INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.
Capital.... [illegible]
Surplus June 1, 1857.... [illegible]
Total.... [illegible]
This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 29 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner Wall and William sts.
R. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE [illegible] DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Geo. S. Doughty, | Eugene Plunkett, | Frederick Pentz, |
| Jacob Little, | Rich'd F. Carman, | H. O. Roberts, |
| A. C. Kingsland, | John R. Peters, | Ramsay Crooks, |
| F. De Peyster, | R. K. Collins, | Alfred Plunkett, |
| John Garcia, | Daniel Richards, | G. W. Burnham, |
| Wm. H. Johnson, | Henry L. Hoguet, | Josephus Gourd, |
| L. B. Laheus, | Geo. B. Morewood, | J. T. R. Maxwell, |
| A. Van Santvord, | W. A. S. Van Duzer, | Robert Hogan, |
| Hiram Anderson, | Waldo Hutchins, | Charles B. Hart, |
| Howard C. Cady, | Edouard Bonnaffe, | William Pardee, |
| F. J. Hosford, | Anson Livingston, | Robert W. Hood, |
| Charles Sagory, | John Ewen, | Charles E. White, |
| P. E. Francis, | John H. Brower, | R. J. Pardessus. |

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000,
WITH A SURPLUS.
At an annual election held on Wednesday, June 24, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

| | |
|---|---|
| JAMES VAN NORDEN, | JOHN T. R. MAXWELL, |
| WILLIAM E. LOTHROP, | NATHAN CLARK, |
| FREDERICK PENTZ, | ADON SMITH, Jr., |
| JOHN M. MASON, | ROBERT McCLELLAN, |
| ELISHA BROOKS, | ADELMOUS W. KING, |
| WILLIAM K. THORN, | ROBERT H. GOFF, |
| ORSAMUS BUSHNELL, | ANTHONY HOGUET, |
| RICHARD F. CARMAN, | WILLIAM VOORHIS, |
| LEVI ONDERDONK, | ABR'M M. BININGER, |
| DANIEL R. PIERSON, | CHAS. C. CARPENTER, |
| JOHN G. WELLSTOOD. | |

At a meeting of the Board, held subsequently, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 48 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.
DIRECTORS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hugh Laing, | Stuart C. Marsh, | John Penfold, |
| Charles B. Breed, | D. Henry Haight, | Joseph Lawrence, |
| John Compton, | Silas Brainard, | J. L. [illegible], |
| Leonardus Suydam, | Joseph W. Corlies, | [illegible] |
| John Watson, | Wm. J. Strong, | J. T. Nicoll, |
| Samuel Willets, | Noah T. Hunt, | Thomas Smull, |
| Geo. Griswold, Jr., | Geo. L. Townsend, | Don A. Goodman, |
| F. H. [illegible], | Alfred Hubbard, | [illegible] |
| R. J. [illegible], | J. L. Boyd, | [illegible] |
| Robert M. Bruce, | Henry Lovejoy, | Alex. B. [illegible] |
| Geo. W. Lawrence, | [illegible] | |

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

# THE LATE RIOTS.

[Continued from First Page.]

contrary to the order of the conductor. He was at length told by the conductor that he must either put his cigar out or submit to be ejected from the car. He would not put his cigar out or throw it away, so he was ejected accordingly. Shortly afterwards another young man jumped upon the same car, having a lighted cigar in his mouth, and he also insisted upon smoking, the result of which was that he was similarly expelled from the car.

In the evening a large gang of young men, supposed to have been mustered by the two [illegible] above, assembled in the First-avenue in the vicinity of Seventeenth-street, and began insulting the conductors and drivers of the different cars as they passed by. They became at length more daring and unscrupulous in their conduct, and began to jump upon the cars and compel the conductors to deliver up their passenger money. The conductors of course resisted this procedure. Those conductors who were the most decided in their opposition to the demands made upon them, were pitched into and kicked and beaten without mercy. The names of the three thus injured are JAMES DUFFY, WILLIAM CARGLE and a Mr. CONKLIN. A driver also got badly beaten. None of the parties fortunately were very badly hurt. One passenger had his watch taken from him, at least so it was reported to the Superintendent of the road this morning.

Eight or ten cars were stopped at one time by a gang of the rowdies, who blockaded the track and would not allow them to pass. A large crowd collected at the scene of the difficulty, and fears were apprehended of a riot. The Police of the 18th Ward were sent for, but they were unable to disperse the crowd. Capt. HARDY of the 17th Ward, with a number of men, also arrived upon the ground, but the two combined police forces were ineffectual in their attempts to restore quiet.

Word was sent to No. 88 White-street, and the [illegible] Regiment sent to the scene of the disturbance. When it was learned that the military were coming the crowd quickly dispersed.

A slight attempt was made subsequently to get up a second disturbance, but ineffectually. No arrests were made in either case.

## The Board of Supervisors.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS' FINANCIAL COMMUNICATIONS, TAKEN UP AND REFERRED.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon; President [illegible] in the chair.

Supervisor BLUNT moved to take from the table the communication of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, containing an account of their financial necessities for the year.

His motion was carried.

He then moved that it be referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, which was carried.

Supervisor TUCKER made a strenuous opposition to the reference of bills to the County Treasurer for payment. He said the new Charter had closed that road to the Treasury, and he was glad of it, for it had been a source of robbery from the time it was opened.

Notwithstanding his opposition, several reports were then referred; but before the adjournment they were reconsidered and referred to the Comptroller.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

## Board of Aldermen.

[illegible] FROM THE MAYOR—DEBATE THEREON—RESOLUTIONS TO PLACE THE POLICE STATION-HOUSES IN THE HANDS OF THE NEW COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair, and a large and interesting lobby.

The first paper of general interest presented, was the following from the Mayor:

COUNTRY SYMPATHY SOUGHT BY THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1857.

To the Honorable, the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: It has been decided that at least one of the outrageous and tyrannical acts of the Legislature is valid. The Court of Appeals declares the bill creating a Metropolitan Police District not to be repugnant to the letter of the Constitution, and hence to be obeyed and respected by the authorities and the people of New-York. By this decision the heretofore supposed guarantees of the Constitution, which seemed to secure to the people of the several counties, cities, towns and villages the right of representative local government, can be avoided or nullified by combining two or more counties, and thus forming new political divisions of the State. If this is the true interpretation of the Constitution, that instrument should be amended before all municipal power shall be consolidated in the hands of the unscrupulous agency now dominant in the State Government; and it behooves the authorities and people of New-York to throw themselves upon the justice and sympathies of their brethren of the State in order to obtain a redress of grievances. If the Empire City can be thus struck down by the bold tyranny of a profligate Legislature, other cities, and then towns and villages, may be likewise subjugated. If the wealth of this metropolis has excited the avarice, its numbers the partisan desires, and its Anti-Abolition proclivities the hatred of the ruling dynasty at Albany, other communities, with like advantages, may fall a prey to like designs. Independent of consideration for their own homestead rights, surely the people of the State cannot be indifferent spectators to this absorption and humiliation of this noble City. I am confident they will listen to our appeal and respond to our demands for aid. Let our brethren of the interior look upon us as now presenting a Government almost hopelessly prostrated; indeed, with little or no government of our own creation. Deprived of the rights of electing our principal rulers, and the elective shorn by legislative curtailments of authority and official dignity, we are reduced indeed to a [illegible] vassalage, dependent upon a foreign power who [illegible] to govern but to plunder and despise. And the new State police regime inaugurated in scenes of rapine, riots and bloodshed, is apparently without capacity or will to keep the peace, preserve the lives or protect the property of the citizens. Those necessary and hitherto peacefully executed functions of civil government seem to require a standing military force to enforce their execution. To this condition have we come at last—the result of the State usurpation upon our municipal rights—and we have no redress except by appeal to that higher court of popular suffrage, which sooner or later must "review the [illegible]." Therefore it is that I recommend an address to our brethren of the interior, calling upon them to aid us in this hour of our deepest need, and to stand by us in a determined effort to restore to the Government of the State its ancient integrity, and to the people of this City their chartered rights and the consequent available inherent privileges of self-government.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

After a motion that it take the usual course,

Alderman TUCKER moved that it be enclosed and returned to His Honor. He considered it an incendiary document, and one that should not be received by the Board.

Alderman MONEGHAN moved as an amendment that 5,000 copies be printed and circulated throughout the State.

Alderman TUCKER hoped no more than the usual number would be printed; for it should be thrown under the table. It was a mere buncombe document, containing much that was false, and nothing that should be read.

Alderman WILSON moved as an amendment to the amendment that 10,000 copies be printed and circulated.

Alderman OWENS moved that the matter be laid on the table. Lost by a vote of 14 to 8.

The President then put the amendment to the amendment—10,000 copies.

Before the vote had been taken, moved to strike out the "10,000 copies."

The Chair would not entertain the motion.

Alderman TUCKER protested against such outrageous proceedings.

The motion to print 10,000 copies was carried by a vote of 14 to 8.

AN OBSERVATORY.

Another message was received from the Mayor, with a communication from the Chamber of Commerce, asking for a site for a time and weather observatory on the Battery. The Mayor agreed with the Chamber, and both communications were referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

TRANSFER OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT PROPERTY.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Alderman VALENTINE:

*Whereas*, By previous action of the Common Council, the request of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police for suitable accommodations for the Police force under their direction was declined by a majority vote, acting under the instructions of distinguished counsel; and,

*Whereas*, By the decision of the Court of Appeals the validity of the bill entertaining a Metropolitan Police is clearly established; and,

*Whereas*, It is inexpedient that the City should be called upon to pay for two sets of Police property, therefore,

*Resolved*, That all the Station-houses and property [illegible] belonging to the City, and all Police accoutrements, telegraphic apparatus and other property lately in use by the Police Department of this City, be given into the possession and for the use of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, and that the offices lately occupied by the Chief of Police be assigned for the use of the Deputy Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, if the Board so desire.

A motion was made to refer to the Committee on Police.

Alderman TUCKER hoped the matter would not be referred. The resolution should be passed at once. They were all familiar with the subject, and knew that the Commissioners must have the use of the Police Department property. They knew the state the City was in, and that the Metropolitan Commissioners had no telegraph, nor no station-houses for prisoners nor lodgers. There should be no delay in the matter, as there was no other police force now in existence. It was a plain case—everybody knew that there was no other responsibility. If the matter should be delayed, the responsibility would rest with the Board of Aldermen. He again hoped there would be no reference, and moved the adoption of the resolution.

Alderman BLUNT could see no cause why the matter should be deferred. Let them look at whose hands the Station-Houses were now in. They were in the hands of the old and defeated Captains, and were open to boys to run out and in. But the Metropolitans could not enter. One of those Captains had said he would shoot the first of those who attempted to enter. It was all wrong. The Metropolitan Commissioners should have them immediately. Look at the crime that had been committed without any organized opposition, and then say whether facilities should not be afforded to the new force immediately.

Alderman MONEGHAN said that after the gentlemen (Aldermen TUCKER and BLUNT) had got off their buncombe speeches against a reference, which was contrary to their usual course, so that they might get a notice in the nigger journals, he hoped the matter would be referred.

Alderman TUCKER repeated that in his opinion, the Police Department property should be given to the Metropolitans immediately. If the Mayor had given them possession on Friday night, instead of locking them up, he believed there would not have been a riot. Instead of doing that he had placed his Captains there to keep them closed. If they did not let the Metropolitans in, the City would be put to the expense of erecting such new Station-houses as the Commissioners should choose to erect. In many Wards there were no places for the Policemen to put prisoners, and he hoped they would not longer remain so.

The Committee on Police had enough to do, without this matter, which they could not throw any more light upon. It was not so complicated as the matter the other evening, involving more than a million of dollars, which was hurried through before members had had an opportunity of reading it. The Police matter every one knew, and he hoped the Commissioners would be let in to-morrow. As it was now the Commissioners could not go in.

Alderman JACKSON thought the matter a serious one, and that it should be settled without trifling. He was inclined to the opinion of Alderman TUCKER, that it should not be delayed, in view of the existing insubordination. He would favor a reference, requiring a report on Wednesday night. He made motion to that effect.

Alderman WILSON hoped the gentleman would withdraw his motion. It was an important matter, this giving City property into the hands of foreigners and strangers. He hoped the matter would be referred to the Committee to report when prepared.

Alderman JACKSON thought this different from other cases. If the matter were delayed, the Commissioners would build Station-Houses and the City would have to pay for them. It was no matter what they thought of the law; it had been declared constitutional, and it was their duty to obey it. When he was elected to the Presidency of the Board of Supervisors, he told them the only course they could pursue to nullify the action of the State Legislature was to resign. But they had not taken that course, and now they were bound to obey the law. He thought the Committee could report on Wednesday night.

Alderman MONEGHAN did not mean to oppose the law any further. He had opposed it as strenuously as a man could, until it was decided to be constitutional. But this was an important matter; it involved property to the amount of $800,000. Pass the resolution as presented, and the Board would have no further control of the City property in the Police Department. He hoped the matter would be referred, so that the Committee could make an able report.

Alderman BLUNT could not see what need there was of a reference. The law required them to furnish station-houses, &c., to the Commissioners. It was ridiculous to say they were not familiar with the subject, when they had been opposing the law with all their might for several weeks. He had expected that the Station-houses would have been given up immediately. He had gone to take charge of the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, but found it closed and the windows all knocked out.

The motion to refer to the Committee to report on Wednesday, was now put and carried by a vote of 19 to 5.

The following was then offered by Alderman BLUNT:

*Whereas*, The Metropolitan Police Bill passed the Legislature April 15, 1857, authorizing a change in the Police laws of this City; and as the same was declared by his Honor the Mayor, after consulting with able counsel, to be unconstitutional, and as he requested the new Police Commissioners to withhold their action, until the same had been decided by the Courts; and as his Honor agreed, in case the law was declared constitutional, to cooperate with them in carrying out the laws; and

*Whereas*, By the 14th section of said law, the Common Council is bound to furnish a sufficient number of Station-Houses for the accommodation of the Police; and as this law has been declared constitutional and binding on the City, be it therefore

*Resolved*, That all the Police Station-Houses used by the Municipal Police, together with all the telegraphic apparatus attached to the same, be and are hereby placed at the disposal of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, in accordance with the law before mentioned.

Alderman COULTER moved to dispense with the reading, as it was the same as the other, and refer it to the Committee.

Alderman BLUNT claimed that it was not, inasmuch as it stated how the Station houses were to be given to the Commissioners. He moved its adoption.

The Chair would not entertain the motion.

Alderman COULTER'S motion was put and carried.

Alderman BLUNT offered another resolution, transferring the Fifteenth Ward Station-house to the Commissioners, which met a similar fate.

AN INVITATION TO THE GREAT EASTERN.

The President asked leave to offer the following, which was read and its consideration postponed for two days:

*Whereas*, The enterprise and genius of the merchants and mechanics of Great Britain have recently constructed a monster steamer which will require for her reception the most capacious harbors of the world; and

*Whereas*, Such advantages as well in facility of entrance as in depth of water, are to be found most signally united in the harbor of New-York; therefore

*Resolved*, That the proprietors or parties having the steamship *Great Eastern* under control, are hereby invited to make the City of New-York her first port of destination, and that in case the invitation be accepted the hospitalities of the City be tendered to the officers of said vessel during the continuance of the said visit.

*Resolved*, That in view of the misrepresentations which have been made against the facilities of the Harbor of New-York to receive the *Great Eastern*, or to meet the future wants of commerce, in the way of monster steamers, his Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby empowered to appoint a messenger to present this resolution to the proper parties in England, and also to lay before the said parties proofs in way of charts and soundings, to the entrance to the Harbor of New-York, to establish its unlimited capacity to meet any demands the progress of naval architecture hereafter may put forth.

*Resolved*, That the sum of $2,500 be and is hereby appropriated for the expenses of the messenger, who shall be charged with the custody and care of this commission.

THE GANSEVOORT PROPERTY.

A resolution was presented to appoint a Committee to inquire and report what the Gansevoort property could be purchased for.

Alderman BLUNT said that property belonged to the City already. He remembered when it was purchased. He moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost, and the original resolution was adopted.

APPOINTMENTS BY CHARLES DEVLIN CONFIRMED.

Mr. CHARLES DEVLIN, as Street Commissioner, sent in two appointments for Surveyors.

Aldreman TUCKER had no objection to the men, but as who was Street Commissioner was to be decided by the courts, he thought it would be wise to wait a few days before confirming them; because if they did any work, and Mr. DEVLIN should not be declared Street Commissioner, there would be trouble.

They were confirmed by a vote of 14 to 6.

A series of resolutions were received from the Councilmen, relating to the death of Secretary MARCY, which were passed unanimously.

The Board then adjourned until five o'clock this evening.

## Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday afternoon, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the chair. There was an unusual crowd in the lobby. The following resolutions and preamble were offered by the President and unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, Intelligence has been received of the sudden decease of Hon. W. L. MARCY, late Secretary of the United States Government, and

*Whereas*, The people of this State have again been called to mourn the loss of one of its statesmen, who has filled various offices of honor and trust, having twice been elected Governor of this State, as well as filling the important and responsible position of Secretary at War during the campaign with Mexico, the duties of which he discharged with credit to himself and fidelity to his country; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Common Council of the City of New-York do hereby join with their fellow-citizens in expressing their sorrow for the loss of one of our most valuable statesmen, whose fidelity to the charges intrusted to his care as Secretary of the United States in different capacities and as Governor of the State, merit their approbation, and the sincere condolence of all is tendered to the bereaved friends and relatives of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk of the Common Council transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That the flags be displayed at half-mast on the City Hall on Wednesday next during the day of the funeral. Adopted.

Councilman HASWELL offered a resolution that the Common Council proceed to Albany to attend the funeral of Hon. Wm. L. Marcy. Adopted.

Councilman HUGHES presented the subjoined:

*Resolved*, That Mr. William Mackellar, Clerk of the Chief of Police, be hereby authorized and directed to detain in his custody the books, papers and other property belonging to the City of New-York, and heretofore used in the Police Department, and to take all necessary and proper measures to preserve the same, until further orders of the Common Council.

*Resolved*, That Wm. Mackellar be and hereby is authorized and empowered to employ two competent persons, at a salary not to exceed the amount heretofore paid to policemen, to assist him to write up and perfect the records of the Police Department, and to make up the semi-annual report of the doings of the Department to July 1, 1857, and that the expenses of the same be paid out of the money raised for Police purposes.

Referred to the Committee on Police.

Councilman BOOLE submitted the following:

*Whereas*, It is a matter of doubt with the late Municipal Police as to whether they will be remunerated for their services, from the time they were last paid until the period of their disbandment; and inasmuch as the said men continued faithful in the discharge of their duty in the protection of the public peace, life, and property, deeming that they were acting under the true meaning of the law, and our citizens receiving the benefit of their services: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Committee of Police examine and report upon the circumstances, to communicate with the Comptroller, and to devise the best means for the settlement and payment of the Police of this city lately disbanded.

The matter was referred.

Councilman HASWELL moved that a Select Committee be appointed to consider and report their views upon the propriety of the construction of a Foundling Hospital.

Referred to Committee on Almshouses.

Councilman REYNOLDS offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the City Inspector be and hereby is directed to inform this Board, without delay, what steps, if any have been taken in relation to the cleaning of the streets of all the Wards in the City, in conformity with a resolution recently adopted by the Common Council.

The resolution was adopted.

Councilman FRANKLIN moved a resolution to the effect that, as the Court of Appeals had decided upon the validity of the Police bill, and as it was inexpedient that the City should be called on to pay for two sets of police, it was advisable that all the Station-houses and property belonging to the City, and all police accoutrements, telegraphic apparatus and other property, be given up to the possession and use of the Metropolitan Police, and that the offices lately occupied by the Chief of Police be assigned for the use of the Deputy Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, if the Board so desire it.

Upon which Councilman WARNER moved the following amendment:

That the Station-Houses and police apparatus belonging to the City and County of New-York be transferred to the keeping and use of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Councilman BOOLE moved a reference to the Committee on Police. Such would only be a simple act of courtesy.

The President expressed himself that the preamble was insulting to the members of the Board.

Councilman FRANKLIN withdrew the preamble.

The President moved to lay the resolution on the table, but afterwards withdrew the motion to allow of a more free debate.

Councilman WARNER urged that there was no need to delay the matter, as it did not call for the outlay of a single cent.

Councilman JONES said that the Board had not acted illegally, although a large majority were notoriously opposed to these usurping laws. It was a serious question to surrender twenty-two Station-houses. They were buildings that were strictly City property; and to give them to a Commission embracing a Metropolitan District outside of the City, was a matter upon which they might even now well pause.

Councilman BRADY thought it was for the immediate interest of the City to give up the Station-houses to the Metropolitan Commissioners.

Councilman JONES alluded to the late riots. Such affairs were of common occurrence on every Fourth of July, and the history of that day only exhibited the inefficiency of the Metropolitan Police. It was only "bleeding Kansas" transferred to New-York. The party absolutely ached and longed for a riot. Riots were what the Commissioners were after. When before this had we seen a military parade in our streets day after day for the purpose of overawing the City? Two of these Commissioners had been the introducers of the system of pipe-laying and ballot-box stuffing. [Applause.] It was a mere rum-shop affair and could easily have been crushed. Had the offer of Alderman CLANCY been accepted, there would have been an end of it.

Councilman BRADY urged that there was nothing in this. How was it on a previous occasion, when Superintendent MATSELL had a force of 200 men under his command? It was unfair to stigmatise the existing police—they had done all that they were able to effect.

Councilman BULWER alluded to the Flour riots. Mr. Simeon Draper was the principal man in that movement. They might well not trust him. The motion was on referring the matter to a Committee. He was in favor of such motion. He was opposed to the surrender of these station-houses without more full consideration.

Councilman WARNER again urged that his wish was to surrender these places to the new commission, not permanently, but subject to any future action the Common Council might adopt in the matter.

Upon vote, the matter was referred unanimously to the Committee on Police to report on Wednesday evening.

A number of bills were passed a stage in reference to regulating and grading in Avenue A, from One Hundred and Ninety-fourth-street to Spuyten Duyvel Creek and in other localities.

A Message from the Mayor forwarded and reported in the Board of Aldermen, was referred to a Special Committee.

Several bills relating to matters of routine connected with the Fire Department were referred to a Committee of the Whole.

The Board having passed a resolution, asking opinion of Counsel of Corporation, as to whether the section of the present Charter which assigned only 17 Aldermen to the City, was not conflicting with that provision of the Dongan and Montgomery Charter, which recognized that every Ward should have an Alderman, the response of the Corporation Counsel was received and read to the effect that there was no such conflict in the two documents.

His reply was ordered on file.

The Board then went into third readings and an effort was made to pass over all bills from 377 to 401, so as to arrive at the question of the adoption of the measure to increase the Chief Engineer's salary.

Councilman WARNER objected to such hasty legislation, and asked why it was necessary to skip over intermediate matters. A report was adopted in favor of sewers in Reade-street, and various motions to adjourn were lost.

After much delay, and many efforts evidently intended to kill time, Mr. HOWARD being again present in one of the seats appropriated to the members of the Board, and repeatedly changing his seat, conversing very freely with the voters, the question was put upon the motion to increase the Chief Engineer's salary.

Councilman WARNER insisted on the reading of the Report. That being done,

Councilman McCAHILL moved the previous question. Some confusion prevailed, and the decision of the Chair upon the point whether the President had the floor, was sustained.

The President then explained his views on the main question and in opposition to the proposed measure. He contended that the discipline of the Fire Department had retrograded under Mr. Howard's management. He quoted a letter from that official in which he referred to two companies that had acted disgracefully, and some of them required to be locked up. Such was his testimony under oath that their conduct was infamous, and that they were the flower of the Department. Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 41 were therefor placed out of service. If, after the ensuing six months, the discipline of the force were amended, he would cheerfully vote for the increase, and moved the matter be referred back to the Committee of the Whole. The motion to recommit was lost—13 to 30.

At 9 o'clock another effort was made at adjournment, and lost, Mr. HOWARD departing to look after a fire. Ten or twelve members were speaking together, to the clank of the fire-bell and the noise of the President's hammer. A scene of indescribable noise and confusion prevailed for some time. An ironical protest was read from the minority to clear the lobby, upon which grave argument was maintained as to its withdrawal or its reference to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

At 9¾ o'clock the main question as to the increase of Mr. Howard's salary was put upon its final passage and affirmed, by 22 to 12. After which the Board adjourned until next day at 5 o'clock, having sat four hours and a half in wordy debate with at least thirty divisions.

## The Temperance Alliance—To the People of New-York City.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—HOW LONG SHALL INTEMPERANCE RULE AND RUIN?

A SERIES OF RIOTS on the Nation's birth-day, and on the Sabbath following! At least TEN MEN KILLED, and Fifty wounded!! THE POLICE repeatedly driven from the streets; and a general Massacre prevented only by calling out the Military, and keeping them under arms on the Sabbath!!!

NO TWO DAYS before ever saw so many Riots, Fightings, stabbings, and Homicides; but these tumults and crimes would not and could not have occurred had the *Dram Shops* been closed during the preceding week. All these FIRES OF DEATH were kindled there, and were fed by the liquor there sold and drank. Yet while all our Prisons were crowded with the victims of Intemperance, and Ten or Twelve Homicides have occurred each week, TEN THOUSAND of these Dram Shops have been open night and day, *Sundays not excepted*, for the free sale of liquor to drunken Men, *Women*, and CHILDREN.

INTEMPERANCE is not, however, confined to rowdies and ruffians.

THE DRINKING HABITS of thirty years ago are fast returning upon the community, while YOUNG MEN of great promise, by scores and by hundreds, are rapidly preparing for the drunkard's condition and the drunkard's death.

TWO MILLIONS, or at least one-quarter of our entire taxation is caused by intemperance; yet in no one of the last twenty years has so little public effort been made *to stem this terrific tide*.

WHY THIS APATHY, when there is so great occasion for public alarm? Is it not painfully true that "because iniquity abounds, the love of many waxes cold?"

THE CITY TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE appeal to your philanthropy and your patriotism. Our main reliance for the arrest of this flood of intemperance is upon those MORAL INFLUENCES that are beyond the power of courts to nullify, or of legislatures to repeal.

But as duties are sometimes modified by circumstances, our immediate work seems to be to ENFORCE THE LAW, and see if by it we can diminish intemperance, RECOVER THE SABBATH from the desecrations of the dram-shops, and prevent any further accumulation of the present intolerable burdens of pauperism, taxation, and crime.

Despite our best exertions, the law may be extensively violated; but there is a fair prospect that if suitable effort is made, a multitude of dram-shops will be closed, and from their destructive influences THE SABBATH MAY BE REDEEMED.

There is hope enough in this movement to stimulate our highest exertions, but *we cannot begin the work* without some assurance that we shall be sustained. The Secretary devotes his entire time and energies to the work, and to provide for his support, to employ the press, so as to keep the public acquainted with our efforts, to secure such legal advise that we may act with safety, and defray contingent expenses, demands an expenditure of several hundred dollars each month.

We respectfully ask a generous donation; but if you wish time for reflection, please read at your earliest leisure the following statement, more fully detailing this special effort and our general operations.

In behalf of the New-York City Temperance Alliance.

JAMES O. BENNETT, President.
C. J. WARREN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 6, 1857.

☞ The statement that Assemblyman RILEY has been appointed to a Clerkship in the Street-Commissioner's Department, is contradicted by that gentleman himself.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...July 6.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $11,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, '90 | [illegible] | 300 | Reading R. R. ...s3 | 75 |
| $3,000 | Missouri State 6s | [illegible] | 100 | do. ...b30 | 75½ |
| 5,000 | Cal. State 7s, '70 | [illegible] | 1000 | do. ...s3 | 75½ |
| [illegible] | Virginia 6s | 89½ | 100 | do. ...s30 | 75½ |
| 1,000 | N. Y. Cent. R. 6s | 84¾ | 750 | do. ...b30 | 74 |
| [illegible] | Ill. Cent. R. Bds. | 97 | 1200 | do. ...b30 | 74 |
| 1,000 | Chi. & Rk. Is. bs | 91 | 100 | do. ...c | 75½ |
| 1,000 | Gal. & Ch. 2d m. B. | 78½ | 100 | do. ...s3 wk | 75½ |
| 2,000 | Hd. Riv. R. 2d mt. | 75 | 300 | do. ...s10 | 75½ |
| 50 | Del. & Hud. Can. Co. | 114¼ | 300 | Harlem Railr'd ...s3 | 10½ |
| 5 | American Ex. Bk. | 108½ | 700 | Mich. S. & N. I. R. ...s30 | 44 |
| 5 | Amer. Ex. Bk. scrp. | 107½ | 100 | do. ...s30 | 44½ |
| 41 | Penn. Coal Co. | 91 | 50 | do. ...c | 45 |
| 350 | Clev. & Tol. R. R. ...s3 | 56½ | 100 | do. ...s30 | 45 |
| 400 | do. ...b3 | 56¾ | 100 | do. ...s60 | 44½ |
| 50 | do. ...s3 | 56½ | 446 | do. ...opg | 45 |
| 300 | do. ...s3 | 56½ | 50 | do. ...s3 aft opg | 46 |
| 300 | do. ...b30 | 57½ | 300 | do. ...b30 | 46½ |
| 100 | do. ...s60 | 56½ | 200 | do. ...b60 | 46½ |
| 50 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. ...s30 | 80½ | 200 | Gal. & Chic. R. ...s30 | 93 |
| 100 | do. ...s25 | 81¼ | 75 | do. ...s3 | 93½ |
| 100 | do. ...b30 | 81½ | 50 | do. ...s10 | 93½ |
| 300 | do. ...s30 | 80 | 25 | do. ...b30 | 93 |
| 190 | do. ...s3 | 81 | 205 | do. ...s3 | 93 |
| 150 | do. ...s10 | 81¼ | 50 | do. ...s10 | 93 |
| 100 | do. ...s30 | 81½ | 100 | Mil. & Miss. R. R. ...s30 | 46 |
| 100 | do. ...s3 | 81¼ | 50 | do. | 47½ |
| 50 | do. ...b60 | 82 | 10 | do. | 47½ |
| 250 | do. ...s10 | 82 | 185 | La Crosse & M. R. R. | 45 |
| 300 | do. ...b60 | 82½ | 50 | do. ...b10 | 46 |
| 700 | do. ...b60 | 82½ | 70 | do. | 44½ |
| 900 | do. ...b30 | 82¾ | 250 | do. ...b60 | 45 |
| 50 | do. ...s3 | 82 | 100 | do. ...s15 | 44 |
| 400 | do. ...c | 82½ | 190 | do. | 44 |
| 100 | do. ...s3 | 83¼ | 50 | do. ...s10 | 44 |
| 12 | Erie Railroad | 27 | 75 | Mich. Cen. R. R. ...b60 | 82½ |
| 100 | do. ...c | 27¼ | 200 | do. | 83 |
| 300 | do. ...b30 | 27½ | 5 | Chi. & R. I. R. R. | 91 |
| 200 | do. ...b3 | 27½ | 115 | do. | 91½ |
| 90 | do. | 27½ | 70 | do. | 90½ |
| 150 | do. ...b3 | 27½ | 60 | do. | 90 |
| 100 | do. ...b3 | 27½ | 17 | Ill. Cen. R. R. ex. n. s | 117 |
| 450 | do. ...c | 27½ | 125 | do. ...s3 | 117½ |
| 450 | do. ...b60 | 27½ | 100 | do. ...s60 | 116 |
| 500 | do. ...s30 | 27 | 25 | C. B. & Quincy R. R. | 90 |
| 200 | do. | 27½ | | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Ohio 6s, 1860 | 101 | 100 | M. S. & N. I. R. pfd | 46½ |
| 100 | Cumb. C. Co. ...b3 | 16½ | 100 | do. ...s30 | 46 |
| 50 | Pacific M. S. Co. | 76 | 100 | do. | 47 |
| 150 | Erie Railroad ...s30 | 27 | 175 | Galena & Ch. R. R. | 93½ |
| 300 | do. | 27½ | 100 | do. ...b60 | 93½ |
| 150 | do. ...s10 | 27½ | 100 | do. ...b30 | 93½ |
| 50 | do. | 27½ | 450 | Clev. & Tol. R. R. | 56½ |
| 100 | do. ...b60 | 28 | 150 | do. | 56½ |
| 300 | La C. & Mil. R. R. | 44 | 12 | Mil. & Miss. R. | 46 |
| 150 | do. ...b30 | 44½ | 100 | do. | 46½ |
| 400 | Reading R. R. ...b3 | 74½ | 150 | N. Y. Cent. R. ...b3 | 82½ |
| 200 | do. | 74½ | 100 | do. ...b3 | 83 |
| 50 | do. | 74½ | 125 | do. ...s3 | 83 |
| 300 | do. | 74½ | 200 | do. ...b60 | 82½ |
| 300 | Mich. Cen. R. R. ...b60 | 82 | 100 | do. ...b60 | 83 |
| 41 | M. S. & N. Ia. pf. s. | 78½ | | | |

MONDAY, July 6—P.M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New York for the past week, ending Saturday, July 4, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of June 27:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in Capital | $2,417,000 |
| Increase in Loans | 28,884 |
| Increase in Specie | 1,986,255 |
| Increase in Circulation | *396,525 |
| Decrease in Undrawn Deposits | 1,825,529 |

The increase of Specie is large, owing to the California receipts which went into Bank early in week. They more than make good the loss on the previous average. About two millions of Deposits were transferred during the week to new capital, which strengthens the general movement, so far as the public are concerned to that extent, and renders the present ratio of Specie, to the line of deposits, nearly as large as this time last year, although the aggregate reserve is less by four millions of dollars. Thus:

| | Specie. | To Deposits. |
|---|---|---|
| July 5, 1856 | $16,839,236 | $72,754,506 |
| July 4, 1857 | 12,887,046 | 65,387,582 |

The Banking Capital during the year has gone up $10,154,600. The movement in regard to Loans appears to be regulated with considerable caution. The line is at presentonly $5,776,000 ahead of last July, notwithstanding the addition of nearly double the sum to the Capital Stock. This is consistent with the disposition to prudence in general trade circles, to which we owe, in a large measure, the present ease and comfort in the Money Market, in the face of the most extraordinary efforts in Wall-street and through certain morning journals to create distrust in the Sound Financial condition of the country. The Sub-Treasury balance this afternoon *is below ten millions of dollars*. The Custom Duties to-day were $220,000. The total receipts into the office, $416,938; payments, $633,708; balance, $9,900,288. It is found that the reduction of one-fifth in the general rates of duty, and the transfer of a large number of articles to the free list in connection with the abolition of the 100 ₽ cent. scale on Liquors, and the 40 ₽ cent. scale on Wines and Segars, (both being now placed in the 30 ₽ cent. list,) make altogether a difference of *one-third in the Federal Revenue*, on the same amount of goods, while the budget of expenditures for the new fiscal year will reach full $6,500,000 per month, of which over five millions per month will have to be disbursed from New-York. These facts are well calculated to remove present apprehension in regard to the undue disturbance of the Money Market from the operations of the Federal Treasury. In regard to the export demand for Bullion this week, we hear of half a million engaged for the *Persia* on Wednesday, which sum may be partially increased to-morrow,—though the present look of Exchange will not favor a large shipment. The rate on London, this afternoon, ranged 109 to 109⅝ for actual business. The extreme quotation 109@109½. French Bills, owing to the reduced value of Gold in Paris, are held a little dearer, 5.17½@5.15. The French and English letters and circulars by the *Columbia*, this morning, are exceedingly cheerful in regard to the course of Bank Interest and the Gold Exchanges in Paris and London. The Funds were also firmer. It is rumored that the further improvement in the Bullion and Reserve of Notes in the Bank of England will soon authorize a further reduction of interest. The Bank is said to hold $35,000,000 or £7,000,000 sterling in Notes Unemployed. In regard to American Stocks, the quotations are substantially the same as by the previous packet. In our own market to-day, Money was easy, particularly among the Stock and Domestic Exchange Brokers. No alteration in the rates for paper; 8@9 ₽ cent. for strictly prime, and 10@12 for fair lists. Including the Clearing-House Exchanges of last week, which were very heavy, averaging $33,447,001 ₽ day, and the Sub-Treasury statement, at the close of the week, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

| | July 5, 1856. | July 4, 1857. | June 27, 1857 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $52,705,000 | $63,859,000 | $60,442,000 |
| Loans | 109,267,588 | 115,084,388 | 115,015,504 |
| Specie | 16,839,236 | 12,887,346 | 10,901,091 |
| Circulation | 8,637,471 | 8,901,590 | 8,505,065 |
| Gross Deposits | 100,140,420 | 98,834,588 | 94,318,715 |
| Exchanged | 27,385,914 | 33,447,001 | 27,105,604 |
| Undrawn | 72,754,506 | 65,387,582 | 67,213,111 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 10,454,947 | 10,217,059 | 10,841,217 |

The Stock Exchange was very strong. The *short* sellers were generally disposed to hold off at the early Board, and some of them manifested a disposition to cover their previous contracts in the afternoon. The consequence was, a further advance of 2@8½ ₽ cent. in three or four of the dividend-paying Railroad Shares, and 1 ₽ cent. in New-York and Erie, with only an average amount of sales—say about 21,000 shares in the aggregate. New-York Central, for which there have been liberal orders from Albany and Boston for several days past, rose from 79¾ to 83 ₽ cent.; Reading, well-supported from Philadelphia, rose from 72 to 75 ₽ cent.; Michigan Southern from 45 to 48, with only a light offering under 50 ₽ cent. at the close; Toledo from 56 to 58½; Galena from 90 to 93¼; Erie from 27 to 28; Milwaukee from 46 to 48½; Michigan Southern Guaranteed from 72 to 78½@80; Illinois Central from 116 to 117; and Rock Island from 87½ to 90½. The general market closed firm, the top quotations being made by the Street demand after the Second Board.

The new single engine steamer *Columbia*, built for the Charleston Packet service of SPOFFORD & TILESTON, but temporarily employed in the Collins Line, completed her round voyage to and from Liverpool, this morning, in 29 days. The trip has been extremely satisfactory to all parties and every way creditable to the steamer.

We understand that a deposit of $100,000 was made with Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR & Co. this morning, by one of their Cuban correspondents, a young planter, the proceeds of a recent prize in the Great Havana Lottery. The fortunate young gentleman was temporarily in New-York when he heard of his good luck, and to make the matter sure, quietly set off by steamer a few weeks since and returned yesterday with the money.

The flags on the Merchants' Exchange and Custom House were at half-mast to-day for the sudden and greatly lamented death of the Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY.

The entries of Foreign Merchandise at this port last week, including the Dry Goods table in our paper of Friday, amounted to $2,367,368. These are exclusive of the large withdrawals from Public Store, out of the previous accumulation awaiting the operation of the New Tariff.

The Galveston steamers now connect with New Orleans via the Opelousas Railway, which has been opened from the latter city to Berwick Bayou, the Gulf of Mexico. The officers of the steamship *Galveston*, a few days since, delivered Texas advices in 23 hours and 40 minutes.

A letter from the capital of Wisconsin, dated 29th June, says that in the interior of Wisconsin the weather is fine and quite dry, that the wheat is looking remarkably fine, never better; barley and oats promise a large crop, as well as all else that the farmers have planted.

A correspondent communicates the following in answer to the repeated and interested attacks of certain stock-jobbers on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road, through the New-York *Herald*:

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

It is very easy for the *Herald* to say that the Capital Stock of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company is *Ten* millions of dollars, thus making a slight mistake of three millions of dollars, including the unfinished Southern Branch. About the middle of March last exaggerated statements to the like effect were published, and were promptly denied by a printed circular made by several of the Directors. This Circular was sent to the Stockholders, and can now be had at the office of the Company in this City. It contains a full and fair financial statement of the Company at that time, which has not materially altered since.

The Southern Wisconsin Line is expected to be completed to Monroe this Fall, and when finished the Company will have constructed 240 miles of direct road, besides side-tracks, and with a large equipment, for less than 7¼ millions of dollars, being less than the cost of any other road either East or West, and its earnings will undoubtedly reach 1¾ millions from May 1, 1857, to May 1, 1858, being sufficient to pay regular 5 per cent. half-yearly dividends, interest on Bonds, and contribution to sinking funds.

The line of Road from Madison to Prairie du Chien, 95 miles long, was built under Cooke & Lockwood's contract for $17,500 per mile, (estimating the supposed values of the securities when the contract was made,) all complete, including right of way, dépôt grounds, buildings, and fencing; and the contractor now having the sole interest, will realize but very small, if any profits on the contract. The contract could not now be re-let for a million of dollars more than the amount paid by the Company.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the month of June, 1857, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Freight | $163,864 47 |
| Passengers | 78,110 90 |
| Mails, &c. | 7,256 02 |
| Total | $249,231 40 |

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad for the month of June, 1857, were $116,137

| | |
|---|---|
| Same month last year | 66,056 |
| Increase in June, 1857 | $50,041 |

The earnings of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for the month of June, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| From Passengers | $87,884 11 |
| From Freight | 12,000 00 |
| Total receipts in June, 1857 | $99,884 11 |
| Due other Roads | 27,045 89 |
| Net receipts in June, 1857 | $72,838 [illegible] |
| Receipts in June, 1856 | 71,137 97 |
| Increase in June, 1857 | $1,700 26 |

## OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JULY 4.

| Names of Banks. | Ave. am't of L'ns & Dis. | Av. am't of Specie. | Av. am't of Circula'n. | Av. am't of Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Exchange Bk | $6,964,128 | $981,417 | $250,725 | $7,506,790 |
| Artisans' Bank | 775,619 | 50,806 | 91,600 | 466,931 |
| Atlantic Bank | 597,443 | 37,509 | 107,484 | 438,889 |
| Bk. of America | 4,776,626 | 1,267,800 | 38,184 | 4,525,478 |
| Bk. of Commerce | 12,278,804 | 1,856,059 | 2,095 | 8,054,359 |
| Bk. of Commw'th. | 1,264,600 | 64,787 | 96,172 | 1,069,541 |
| Bk. of New-York | 3,656,218 | 364,597 | 226,568 | 2,626,390 |
| Bk. of N. America | 1,611,718 | 132,549 | 78,371 | 1,514,974 |
| Bk. of Republic | 4,348,212 | 563,890 | 89,076 | 3,307,266 |
| Bk. St. New-York | 3,697,394 | 394,414 | 354,309 | 4,089,728 |
| Bowery Bank | 1,015,821 | 45,512 | 174,070 | 889,791 |
| Broadway Bank | 1,847,885 | 232,906 | 294,828 | 1,577,657 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 342,908 | 28,771 | 196,189 | 270,943 |
| Butch. & Drov. Bk. | 1,69-,707 | 78,354 | 181,708 | 994,380 |
| Chatham Bank | 606,458 | 71,812 | 110,811 | 415,756 |
| Chemical Bank | 1,410,865 | 278,716 | 299,055 | 1,158,827 |
| Citizens' Bank | 762,097 | 60,188 | 166,575 | 694,858 |
| City Bank | 1,888,688 | 188,257 | 20,864 | 1,604,059 |
| Continental Bank | 3,190,390 | 354,884 | 167,487 | 2,839,540 |
| Corn Exch. Bank | 1,928,196 | 118,588 | 89,097 | 1,735,414 |
| East River Bank | 492,549 | 34,409 | 96,787 | 410,758 |
| Fulton Bank | 1,686,415 | 143,027 | 182,699 | 1,449,978 |
| Greenwich Bank | 759,369 | 41,675 | 106,369 | 554,659 |
| Grocers' Bank | 690,474 | 50,360 | 90,631 | 605,585 |
| Hanover Bank | 1,462,778 | 85,498 | 116,502 | 936,368 |
| Imp. & Traders' Bk | 1,758,027 | 146,846 | 208,566 | 1,269,978 |
| Island City Bank | 484,785 | 31,580 | 99,198 | 285,958 |
| Irving Bank | 790,989 | 54,439 | 128,469 | 648,186 |
| Leather Man. Bk. | 2,165,000 | 175,428 | 281,633 | 1,878,694 |
| Manhattan Co. | 4,469,268 | 455,886 | 324,186 | 3,244,556 |
| Marine Bank | 985,978 | 98,184 | 96,282 | 1,078,729 |
| Market Bank | 1,699,285 | 96,893 | 174,684 | 1,179,051 |
| Mechanics' Bank | 4,129,205 | 826,738 | 351,196 | 3,408,330 |
| Mech. Bkg. Assoc. | 1,114,125 | 54,058 | 212,095 | 836,802 |
| Mech. & Trad. Bk | 801,972 | 81,618 | 131,264 | 447,851 |
| Mercantile Bank | 2,307,960 | 306,174 | 103,356 | 1,777,480 |
| Merchants' Bank | 5,117,992 | 1,208,858 | 365,317 | 4,138,241 |
| Merch. Exch. Bk. | 2,808,684 | 121,856 | 135,221 | 1,543,329 |
| Metropolitan Bk. | 4,839,825 | 648,258 | 217,381 | 4,769,884 |
| Nassau Bank | 1,380,994 | 116,186 | 117,918 | 1,018,497 |
| National Bank | 2,023,526 | 255,204 | 172,758 | 1,178,918 |
| N. Y. County Bk. | 405,406 | 10,620 | 96,784 | 235,412 |
| N. Y. Dry Dock Co | 459,677 | 41,048 | 119,889 | 140,249 |
| N. Y. Exch. Bank | 221,084 | 11,813 | 184,132 | 254,169 |
| North River Bank | 1,082,284 | 49,577 | 162,641 | 749,894 |
| Ocean Bank | 1,979,883 | 141,154 | 142,469 | 1,722,084 |
| Oriental Bank | 591,771 | 31,543 | 121,459 | 393,971 |
| Pacific Bank | 996,649 | 42,550 | 119,096 | 721,651 |
| Park Bank | 3,457,793 | 330,816 | 177,962 | 2,681,680 |
| People's Bank | 809,089 | 41,311 | 180,872 | 584,692 |
| Phenix Bank | 2,908,543 | 267,759 | 89,600 | 2,246,051 |
| St. Nicholas Bank | 967,219 | 49,742 | 93,406 | 681,372 |
| Seventh Ward Bk | 1,352,464 | 117,648 | 242,088 | 735,501 |
| Shoe & Leath. Bk. | 2,047,426 | 274,710 | 110,080 | 2,042,383 |
| Tradesmen's Bk. | 1,512,763 | 77,204 | 230,494 | 840,786 |
| Union Bank | 2,668,655 | 391,895 | 188,626 | 2,315,893 |

FOOTINGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $115,044,388 | Circulation | $8,901,590 |
| Specie | 12,887,246 | Deposits | 98,834,583 |

## Days of Grace.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

In reply to the suggestions of "H. A. W.," in your money article of July 6, I wish to state that the Legislature *did mean* to do just what the law accomplishes, and nothing more.

They did not contemplate altering any well-settled usage of the commercial community, and therefore did not meddle with grace on promissory notes, or drafts on individuals drawn on time.

In the case of sight drafts, checks and drafts on banks, the law has been very unsettled, and the usage different in different States; hence the passage of a law to settle it.

The term "Bank" in the law covers Banks having special charters. Those incorporated under the General Banking law are designated in that law as "Banking Associations and Individual Bankers." Besides the sentence is in the disjunctive: "Upon any Bank, or upon any Banking Association." There can be no such difficulty as "H. A. W." suggests.

The time may come when days of grace on all commercial paper will be abolished, but the Legislature did not think it worth while to introduce a wholesale change, where no particular complaint was made, except in the cases to which the new law applies, which law was asked for by nearly every Bank in the State, and by hundreds of business men.

If "H. A. W." will refer to the case of *Bowen et al. vs. Newell*, in Court of Appeals, he will see the necessity of some such law as this.

A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

## The Michigan Southern Railroad.

*From the Chicago Free Press.*

We learn that CHAS. MINOT, Esq., formerly Superintendent of the New-York and Erie, has been appointed managing agent of the Michigan Southern Railroad, SAMUEL BROWN, Esq., then whom no better man can be found, retains the post of Superintendent. We believe that the entire management of the road will be committed to these gentlemen, and the public may expect whatever enlarged experience and untiring energy can accomplish will be done to render this road all that its best friends can desire. Mr. MINOT ranks among the very best railroad men in the country, and the Directors of this great thoroughfare have acted with great wisdom, in committing so important a post to his hands.

The great difficulty in railroad management generally is that a board of old fogy and too often ignorant directors—or more ignorant of what it is most important for them to know, viz., the details as well as the general scope of railway management—attempt to direct all matters in regard to it, making their superintendent a mere automaton to carry out their will. They generally have a horde of lazy hangers-on, worthless cousins, or greedy dependents, for whom they secure important positions, and the advancement of their particular pets is with them a matter of much more importance than the interests of the stockholders or the accommodation of the public. The true policy, in our judgment, is to secure a thorough, competent Superintendent, honest, active, intelligent, a good judge of human nature, and one who will be entirely impartial, always selecting the most competent men to fill each post, and making each subordinate personally responsible for the management of his particular department. With such a Superintendent, let the Directors confine their attention to the financial management of their Road, and let the Superintendent alone, and he will be able to earn them funds to manage, if such a thing is possible. The Michigan Central Road has always been managed on these principles, and its abundant success is "known and read of all men." We believe the same wise and efficient policy will now be thoroughly introduced into the Michigan Southern, and of the result no intelligent practical man can doubt. Till within a few months it has always maintained a leading position among the Railways of the Union, and its return to that position under proper management will be rapid and sure. Our readers will with us congratulate the Company on the bright future that is before it.

## Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 6—6 P.M.

FLOUR lower; sales 1,200 bbls. at $6 75@$6 [illegible] for Superfine Wisconsin; $6 75@$7 25 for extra do.; $7@$7 37 for Extra Ohio; $7 50@$8 for double extra do. and Michigan. WHEAT steady; sales 19,000 bushels at $1 [illegible] for Chicago Spring, and $1 75 for White Indiana. CORN lower; sales 11,000 bushels at 69c.@70c., closing at the inside price. OATS lower; sales 7,000 bushels at 50c. FREIGHTS unchanged; 9½c. for Corn and 11½c. for Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—7,000 bbls. Flour; 30,000 bushels Wheat; 60,000 bushels Corn; 5,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports for the same time*—15,000 bushels Wheat, mostly to tide water; 45,000 bushels Corn, do.; 22,000 bushels Oats, mainly to the interior.

OSWEGO, Monday, July 6—6 P.M.

FLOUR unchanged. Sales—300 bbls. at $6 50@$7 50 for Common to Extra State. WHEAT firmer. Sales—1,300 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 46½@$1 47. CORN quiet. Canal Freights firmer—Corn 9c. and Wheat 10½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—1,600 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bushels Wheat; 3,500 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,600 bbls. Flour; 7,000 bushels Wheat; 1,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Monday, July 6—6 P.M.

FLOUR steady, with small sales. WHEAT steady. Sales—4,000 bushels at $1 47 for Chicago Spring, and $1 54 for Milwaukee Club. CORN firmer and active, with a good supply. Sales—26,000 bushels, at 80½c. for Western Mixed, afloat. WHISKY, 31c.@31½c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—Monday. *First Board*—1,000 City 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] North Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Railroad [illegible]; [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation [illegible]; [illegible] Camden and Amboy Railroad [illegible]; [illegible] Reading Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Norristown Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Morris Canal, preferred, [illegible]; [illegible] Girard Bank, [illegible]. [illegible] *Closing Prices*—[illegible]

## Passengers Sailed.

In steamship *Nashville, for Charleston*—[illegible] Foster, Louis A. Harris, Oliver Hoff, J. [illegible], C. H. Williams, V. B. C. Ross, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. [illegible], F. D. Fanning, Miss Isabella Johnson, Miss Catharine Johnson, Mr. Pope and lady, [illegible] Hosmer, [illegible], A. M. Mrs. M. Toy and family, Geo. Harris, [illegible] C. Blake, Wm. S. Johnson, [illegible], D. [illegible], Mrs. St. Clair, D. Howland, and 17 in the steerage.

## Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Mexico, from Havana*—[illegible], Pedro Regalado, Laurence [illegible], Julian [illegible], [illegible], James Paulo, Alexandre [illegible], [illegible], Vicente Noreno, [illegible], Marcelo [illegible], [illegible] Abreu, Jose B. Noriega, Jose Cruz [illegible], [illegible], Nye, [illegible] Jose Samen y Mota, Antonio [illegible], [illegible] Planas, Guiseppe Charial, Juan Planas, Ramon [illegible], Melchor [illegible], Juan Alvarado, Santiago Noguerad, Pedro Salon, Jose de Arnans, [illegible]—Total, 33.

In steamship *Columbia, from Liverpool*—Capt. T. Gerner, lady and servant, Prof. J. [illegible], Mrs. H. Wall, Master E. Wall, Chas. Renard, Mrs. M. [illegible] and child, J. Carrie.

In steamship *Roanoke, from Portsmouth, &c.*—Thos. P. Wilkinson, lady and 2 children, Douglas Gear, Ed. Hundley, D. D. Voorhis, E. Sharpe and lady, [illegible] Vanburn and lady, H. C. Stanford, John A. [illegible], H. M. Fenro, C. Schaum, Miss [illegible], E. Hughes, [illegible], Mrs. Ford, W. C. Williams, C. D. Stewart, Mrs. M. E. Shorter, R. Everts, Miss Mary Gale, E. L. Brains, C. J. Mundy, J. Mehan, A. Oliver, Wm. Oliver, B. Vedder, [illegible] Farlee, E. T. Blanire, Mr. Latham, C. Burke, and 14 in the steerage.

In schr. *May Queen, from Bermuda*—Mr. Ord.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 4 39 | Sun sets | 7 29 | Moon rises | 6 29 |

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 9 39 | Gov. Island | 11 24 | Hell Gate | 1 05 |

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, July 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Nashville, Ewen, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Illinois, Boggs, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Kingfisher, Swift, Calcutta, Foster & Nickerson; Witch of the Wave, Todd, St. John, N. B., C. H. Coffin; Herald of the Morning, Lothrop, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Brigs N. Stowers, Stowers, Boston, E. P. Buck & Co.; A. Watson, Watson, Philadelphia, Nesmith & Sons; Geo. Williams, Kenny, Gibraltar, H. A. Richards; Johanna (Dutch,) Hulbertsen, Rotterdam, Kadaburg & Pays; Jerals Rhynas, Sherman, Cadiz, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners Union Wave, Haynes, Elizabeth City, master; D. Trowbridge, Morrow, Minatitlan, Wooster & Moore; M. Hall, Storer, Jacksonville, master; Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; J. Baker, Wilson, Portland, Harriman & Co.; D. B. Warren, [illegible], Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.

Sloop F. Brown, Gardner, Providence, master.

Barge Laurel, Adams, Baltimore.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Liverpool June 24, 3 P.M., with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins. Off Ormes' Head passed ship Orient, bound to New-York; off Point Lynas, passed ship W. B. Prescott, bound in; June 29, lat. 48 40, lon. 36 20, exchanged signals with a ship bd. E. showing a red, blue and white signal, diagonal stripes; July 3, lat. 42, lon. 58 50, spoke packet-ship American Congress, from London for New-York; 5th inst., 10 A.M., passed ship C. Sherman, bound W.

Steamship Mexico, (Span.,) Villamore, Havana 7 ds., in ballast to J. M. Ceballos. Came to this port for repairs.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. [illegible] A.M., off Chincoteague exchanged signals with steamship Jamestown, from New-York for Norfolk.

Ship Constitution, Landt, Liverpool 28 ds., with mdse. and 50 passengers to Howland, Muller & Co. [illegible] Sld. in co. with ships Ellen Austin, Albert Gallatin, and Cornelia, Lawrence, for New-York. June 26, lat. 42 28, lon. 47 30, passed a large iceberg and masses of broken ice. The C. was 13 days to the Banks, since which had nothing but light winds and fogs.

Ship St. Louis, of Boston,) Davis, Cardiff 36 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master.

Ship Eureka, Canfield, Shanghae 117 ds., passed Anjier April 9, and St. Helena May 20, with teas, &c., to Grinnell and Helser.

Bark Mayflower, Platt, New-Orleans 21 ds., with cotton and hides to Lewis and Hurlbut. Sld. in co. with ships Martha J. Ward and Westminster, both for New-York.

Bark Monmouth, Warner, Cold Spring, in tow of steamtug Alex. Capt. Marshall.

Brig H. B. Crosby, Winslow, New-Haven, for Phila.

Brig Daniel Webster, Williams, New-Haven.

Schr. A. Sawyer, Hanson, St. John, N. B., via Holmes' Hole 14 ds., with railings to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Wm. H. Sanford, (of New-Haven,) Chase, Baracoa 17 ds., with fruit to T. Gilmartin. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. gales.

Schr. Broadfield, Fisk, Boston 3 ds., with [illegible] to T. G. and A. L. Bowe.

Schr. F. H. Abbott, Smith, Washington, D. C., 6 ds., with buoys for Navy-Yard.

Schr. Warren A. Griffin, Ruling, Baracoa 15 ds., with fruit to C. Ackerly. Had heavy weather N. of Hatteras.

Schr. John Frazier, Allen, Rondout, for Providence. While proceeding up the river, and when off Blackwell's Island, was run into by schr. E. P. Burton, of Derby, which stove in the bulwarks, carried away the jib-stay, and did other damage.

WIND—During the day, S. S. E.

Sailed.

Steamship Illinois, Boggs, Aspinwall; Florida, Crowell Savannah; Nashville, Ewen, Charleston.

Memoranda.

SQUAN BEACH, July 5.—The passengers of the ship Samuel Willetts are all landed, and embarked across the bay to Tom's River, and will take stages this morning for New-York. The ship lies inside of the outer bar, supposed to be broken, and full of water, and the sea is very boisterous; no communication with the ship yesterday. The passengers, together with the captain and crew, and four imported ponies, were all landed by the government apparatus, in their surf-boat.

SQUAN BEACH, July 6.—The ship Samuel Willetts still lies on the outer bar—nothing doing yet. The sea is so rough that it is impossible to do anything. The vessel still holds together, and the prospect now is that she will not go to pieces. If so, the cargo will all be saved, but in a damaged state.—[By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq.]